

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

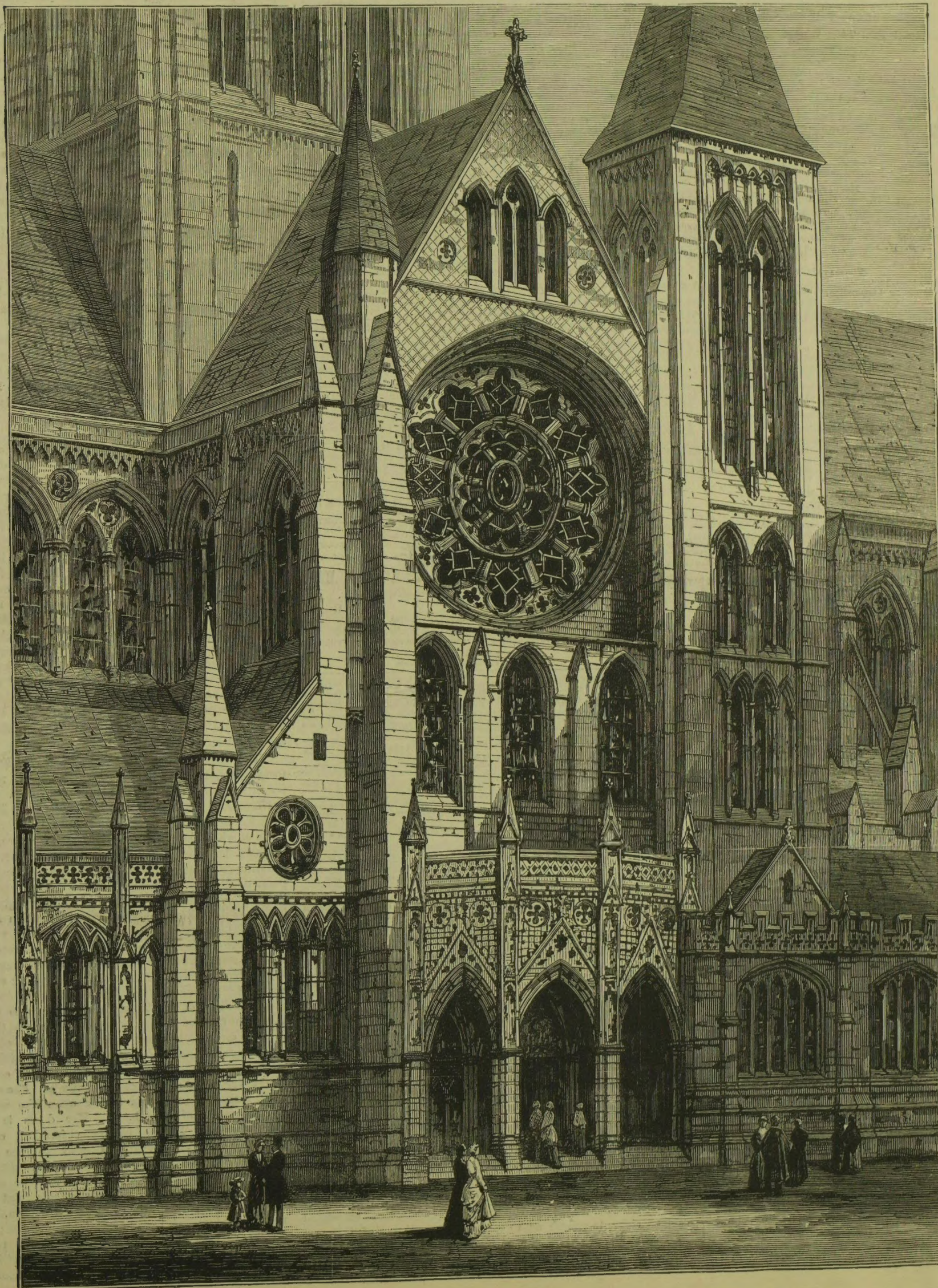


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SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880.

WITH SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.



THE NEW CATHEDRAL OF TRURO (THE ARCHITECT'S DESIGN): ENTRANCE TO THE SOUTH TRANSEPT.—SEE PAGE 494.



## BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at South Barrow, Bickley, Kent, the wife of John J. Hamilton, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Busbridge Hall, the Viscountess Galway, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at 57, Ennismore-gardens, the Lady Cochrane, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Upper Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Lady Baird, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., at St. John's, Blackheath, W. J. Robertson, Lieutenant R.A., eldest son of A. Robertson, Esq., late Captain Scots Greys, and 87th Regiment, to Agnes Mary, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir J. C. Caffin, K.C.B., J.P., of Vanbrugh Lodge, Blackheath.

On the 15th inst., at St. John's, Paddington, J. F. De-Gex, Esq., Q.C., of Lincoln's-inn, and 20, Hyde Park-square, to Alice Emma, eldest daughter of Sir J. H. Briggs.

## DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at Scarborough, Susan Murray, widow of the late Sir G. Sitwell, Bart., of Renishaw, Derbyshire, aged 83.

On the 15th inst., at 71, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Laura Islay Campbell, only daughter of the late Sir D. Campbell, Bart., of Dunstaffnage, aged 43.

On the 15th inst., at 9, Maddox-street, Lieut.-Col. Henry Moore, in his 90th year.

On the 7th inst., at Clevedon, Somersetshire, Major W. Carnegie, late H.E.I.C.S., aged 76.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 29.

## SUNDAY, MAY 23.

Trinity Sunday.

Morning Lessons: Isaiah vi. 1-11; Rev. i. 1-9. Evening Lessons: Gen. xviii., or i. and ii. 1-4; Eph. iv. 1-17, or Matt. iii.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 11 a.m., the Bishop of London's ordination, Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. W. F. Norris, Vicar of Witney.

St. James's, noon, Rev. F. Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; 7 p.m. Rev. G. B. Boyle, Dean-designate of Salisbury. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Maclear (first Boyle Lecture). Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Arthur L. B. Peile, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor. Temple Church, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

## MONDAY, MAY 24.

Queen Victoria born, 1819. Full moon, 6.39 a.m. Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (discussion on Iron as a Material for Architectural Construction; Professor A. B. W. Kennedy on Mild Steel).

Asiatic Society, "Anniversary Monday," 4 p.m., dinner at Willis's Rooms, 7.30 p.m. Linnean Society, anniversary, 3 p.m. Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, anniversary, Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m. (Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).

## TUESDAY, MAY 25.

Princess Helena born, 1846. Friend of the Clergy Corporation, Willis's Rooms, noon. Trinity Law Society, 1 p.m. Horticultural Society, 1 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. Fiske on American Political Ideas). Musical Union, 3.15 p.m. (Dr. Hans Bülow's farewell). Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Milne on the Stone Age in Japan; Mr. C. P. Foulds on the Japanese People).

Mansion House, Fine-Art conversation. West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. A. Aveling on the Nervous Centres in Animals). Institution of Civil Engineers (concluding meeting), 8 p.m. (discussion on Portland Cement and Portland Cement Concrete). Guildhall Orchestra Society, concert at the Mansion House. Opening of Ethnological Loan Exhibition, Walker Gallery, Liverpool (address by Professor Mivart). Races: Epsom Summer Meeting.

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

Epsom Races: Derby Day. Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Graves on a Decade in English Telegraphy).

Geological Society, 8 p.m. National Training-School for Music, concert at the Mansion House, afternoon (the Duke of Edinburgh to be present).

## THURSDAY, MAY 27.

Corpus Christi. Middlesex Hospital, quarterly court, noon. Brompton Hospital for Consumption, annual meeting, 4 p.m. (the Earl of Derby in the chair). Society for Relief of Clergymen, Sion College, 3 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids on the Sacred Books of the Early Buddhists). Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Horticultural Society, conversation, 9 p.m.

Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Municipal Engineers' Association, annual meeting at Leeds (three days). National Rifle Association (at United Service Institution), postponed meeting, 3 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair). Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, anniversary, City Terminus Hotel, 3. Association of Municipal and Sanitary Engineers, meeting at Leeds (three days). Her Majesty's first state ball, Buckingham Palace.

## FRIDAY, MAY 28.

Epsom Races: the Oaks. Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m. City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy). Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Francis Hueffer on Musical Criticism, 9 p.m.). Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m. Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Scott on Some Old Italian Architects).

Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Major-General Sir Michael A. Biddulph on the March of the Quetta Column from the Indus to the Helmand River and Back). Palaeontographical Society, anniversary (at Burlington House), 4.30 p.m.; dinner with the Ray Society, Criterion, 6.30 p.m.

## SATURDAY, MAY 29.

Restoration of Charles II., 1660. The Queen's Birthday kept. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Henry Morley on the Dramatists before Shakespeare). Crystal Palace, Plant and Flower Show. Athletic Sports: London Athletic Club, Stamford-bridge; London International College; Lincoln.

Horse Show, Agricultural Hall (six days). Geologists' Association, Excursion to Aylesbury, Euston, 10.15 a.m. Yachting: New Thames Yacht Club; opening trip, Gravesend, noon; London Sailing Club; and Corinthian Yacht Club. West London Rowing Club, trial eights.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in Miles.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.					
May 29	30.244	45.0	33.8	67	8	53.4	37.0	NNE.	284	0.000		
30	30.036	44.3	38.6	82	10	50.0	36.1	NNE. E.	98	0.010		
31	29.836	47.4	38.9	74	6	58.7	43.6	NNE. E. ENE.	292	0.000		
1	30.004	53.4	36.9	62	5	59.3	44.0	NE. ENE.	468	0.000		
2	30.106	53.4	42.0	68	2	64.9	42.0	NE.	555	0.000		
3	30.057	57.2	48.7	75	4	71.4	43.9	NNE. E.	349	0.000		
4	30.036	58.3	48.8	72	5	71.5	48.5	NNE. NE.	417	0.000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.279	30.038	29.908	29.981	30.109	30.033	30.062
Temperature of Air	..	43.1°	47.2°	44.0°	45.8°	56.4°	56.4°	60.3°
Temperature of Evaporation	..	42.2°	42.0°	44.1°	45.9°	51.2°	52.6°	56.4°
Direction of Wind	..	N.E.	N.N.E.	E.N.E.	N.E.	N.N.E.	N.E.	N.E.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 29.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
23 10 50	1 15 11	2 5 28	2 25 33	3 20 3 45	4 35 5 10	5 28 5 55

## COLOURED PICTURE GRATIS.

WITH

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

For SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 29,

WILL BE PRESENTED

A LARGE PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

ENTITLED

## ON THE ROAD TO THE DERBY,

From a Painting by J. Sturgess.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

## ROYAL ALBERT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Collingwood

Court, Bagshot, Surrey.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given at the above Institution on SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880, at Three o'clock, in the Asylum, in aid of the Funds of the Institution. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have graciously signified their intention of being present on the occasion, and will be supported by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and other distinguished visitors.

The following Artistic have generously given their services:—Vocalists, Misses Robertson, Miss Lillian Bailey, Mr. George Cosby, Herr Henschel; Violoncello, Mons. B. Albert. Conductor, Signor Randegger.

Between the First and Second Parts H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught has consented to receive FIFTY GUINEAS towards its Funds. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each; to be had of the Secretary, CHARLES A. WALKER, 18, Newgate-street, London, E.C. Family Tickets by arrangement. Purses admitted free. Early application is requested, as the Hall will accommodate only a limited number of persons.

## MUSICAL UNION.—Dr. HANS VON BÜLOW'S

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Quartet, D minor, Schubert; Sonata, E flat, op. 31, Beethoven (by desire); Piano-forte Solos, BACH, op. 10, No. 1, in C major; BACH, op. 37, No. 1, in C major; Violin, B. Godard, "Adelaide," Beethoven; Introduction and Allegro for Piano-forte (first time, composed expressly for this Concert), B. Godard; Orchestral Piece, Kermesse (first time), B. Godard. Pianiste, Madame Montigny-Réaumur. Vocalist, Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Ganz. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 7s.; Area Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Orchestra, 1s.; Admission, 1s. May be obtained at Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s, Austin's Ticket-Office; and of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 128, Harley-street.

## MR. GANZ'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.—ST.

JAMES'S HALL.—The THIRD CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, May 29, at Three o'clock. Programme:—Part I. Fantasia for Orchestra, "Romeo and Juliet" (first time), J. S. Svendsen; Concertstück for Piano-forte, Weber; Air, "It with all your hearts" ("Elijah"), Mendelssohn; Symphony in C major, "The Jupiter," Mozart. Part II. Rhapsodie, "Abends," Raff; Aria, "Adelaide," Beethoven; Introduction and Allegro for Piano-forte (first time, composed expressly for this Concert), B. Godard; Orchestral Piece, Kermesse (first time), B. Godard. Pianiste, Madame Montigny-Réaumur. Vocalist, Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Ganz. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 7s.; Area Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Orchestra, 1s.; Admission, 1s. May be obtained at Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s, Austin's Ticket-Office; and of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 128, Harley-street.

## LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.

EVERY EVENING (excepting Saturday, May 29, and the Saturdays in June), at 7.45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, or THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, with THE TRAIL SCENE. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Concluding with an Overt by W. G. Wills, entitled IOLANTHE. Iolanthe, Miss Ellen Terry; Count Tristan, Mr. Irving. Every Saturday Evening (commencing with Saturday, May 29) will be performed THE BELLS (Mathias, Mr. Irving) and IOLANTHE (Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry).

## LYCEUM.—MORNING PERFORMANCES, MAY 29, and

every SATURDAY during JUNE, at Two o'clock, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

## CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under

Royal Patronage.—BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. Special Engagement of all the Star Artists. EVERY EVENING at Eight. Miss Nelly Power, Miss Emily Mott, Marie Compton, Lizzie Simms, Sarah Beryl, Sisters Mario, Nina Warden, G. H. Macdonald, Arthur Roberts, James Fawcett, Victor Liston, Fred Law, Gaudet, Booker, De Castro Troupe. Concluding with the Grand Spectacular SNOW-BALL BALLET.

## CANTERBURY.—Great success of the Grand Ballet

NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. Invented and arranged by M. Dewinne. Music by M. Edouard Frenay. Premiere Danseuse, Mathias; Adia and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi; M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

## CANTERBURY.—NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. An

entirely New Grand Ballet Every Evening at Ten. Brilliant scenic effects. Magnificent Transformation, Gorgeous Dresses, Pretty Music, and the Best Dancers.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

## MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

THE NEW PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONGS AND BALLADS. Reappearance of that immensely Popular Comedian, MR. CHARLES SUTTON.

AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE in the second part of the Entertainment in the shape of

GRAND MILITARY AND ALLEGORICAL TRANSFORMATION SABOT DANCE in which the services of the entire strength of the Company will be called into requisition.

The Dresses by Mrs. MAY. The Lime-Light Effects by Mr. KERB.

SYNOPSIS OF INCIDENTS. The Encampment by Moonlight. The Biouac around the Watch-fire. Grand Military Chorus: Tenting in the Old Camp Ground.

The Sentry. Vivandiere's Song. The Alarm. The Plaque Guard. Breaking up of the Camp. Military Manoeuvres. Pastimes of the Troops.

GRAND PAS DES SABOTS. Tableaux Vivants. Allegorical Finale.

## MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—CASTLE BOTHEREM, by Arthur Lay. Music by Hamilton Clarke; after which, ROTTEN ROW, a Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain (last week); and Last Week of THREE FLATS, by Arthur A. Beckett; Music by Edouard Marois. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.

## CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL AUTUMN

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS. NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—The EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, SEPT. 6, and CLOSE on SATURDAY, Dec. 4. Receiving Days: Aug. 2 to the 14th, both inclusive. London Agent—James Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex. Hospital. Works of Art intended for exhibition, and all communications, must be addressed to the Curator, Mr. Charles Dyll, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool. Forms and further Particulars may be had on application. JOSEPH BAYNE, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

## GROSVENOR GALLERY SUMMER EXHIBITION.

NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

## THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FAIR, Secretary.

## INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

## SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—FIFTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East, from Nine to Six Daily. Admission, 1s. THOS. ROBERTS, Secretary.

## HANOVER GALLERY, 47, New Bond-street (Entrance

from Maddox-street).—NOW OPEN.—Hans Makart's Great Pictures, "Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp," "The Silver Wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Austria," and other Pictures by eminent French Artists. Admission, 1s. Descriptive Catalogue, 6d.

## DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of

divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 55, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880.

The hosts of people who turned out of London on Whit Monday to enjoy the Bank Holiday were unprecedented in numbers. The weather was all that could be wished. A bright sun, a blue sky, and a cool breeze invited to outdoor recreation and shed a charm on whatever is calculated either to refresh or to entertain the citizens of this vast metropolis. All the outlets from the brick-and-mortar wilderness into the open spaces, the green meadows, the

sylvan retreats, and the country lanes which environ it were thronged with pleased and good-humoured visitants—men, women, and children. All available means of locomotion were tested to their utmost capacity. The immense preparations made to satisfy the bodily wants and gratify the mental tastes of the myriads who were able to make holiday met with that kind of appreciation which is the somewhat uncertain reward of those who venture upon so precarious an undertaking. Everywhere there was honest festivity—usually, too, kept within rational bounds. The Crystal Palace, the Alexandra, the North Woolwich Gardens, Epping Forest, Hampstead Heath, Greenwich and Blackheath, to say nothing of the outlying parks connected with the metropolis, received, and we may say regaled, their scores of thousands anxious to extract from the day as large a sum of enjoyment as it could be made capable of conferring; and very much of that enjoyment came direct from Nature's own stores. London, in point of fact, took advantage of the occasion to rehabilitate its jaded powers, and earth and heaven gave their assistance and blessing to the opportunity. That some misused their privileges was to be expected, and it cannot be doubted; but, regarded on the whole, the Whit-Monday Bank Holiday of the present year must be marked upon the Calendar as an unequivocal success.

Political matters during the Whitsun week seldom occupy a prominent position in men's thoughts. The meeting of Parliament has, of course, been waited for by those who, from patriotic or other considerations, had desired precise and authentic information as to the course marked out for itself by the Liberal Administration. Two topics, each of gravest interest, have stirred public solicitude. The state of Ireland has necessarily come into the front, on account of the imminent expiry of the Peace Preservation Act. Is the future government of the Sister Isle to be continued on an exceptional system to that which applies to other parts of the United Kingdom? In other words, are we to rely upon repressive force, or upon healing legislation, for the maintenance in Ireland of public order and social quietude? That is the question which, of late, has agitated men's minds. The Irish Secretary, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, has been to Dublin to make himself thoroughly master of facts as they stand. He has, doubtless, come across much to be deplored, something, it may be, to be feared, and influences that may have been very legitimately brought to bear upon his mind, calculated to induce in it even unwonted caution in the policy for which he would be primarily held responsible. We have no means of knowing, at the present moment of writing, what may have been the conclusion at which he felt himself compelled to arrive, or what may have been the view taken by the Cabinet of the advice he tendered to them. We cannot help hoping, however, that the earliest act of the new Ministry will be found in accordance with the broad principles on which it is founded. Something must be risked; and it certainly will be a misfortune if, in order to escape the possibility of danger on the one hand, there is any forfeiture of character, or at least of reputation, on the other. Give Ireland complete political equality with Great Britain, as a matter of right; and if the use she makes of that right should imperatively demand temporary restrictions, let the coercion needful for order come of necessity, rather than of suspicion. Such, we have grounds for believing, will be the spirit in which her Majesty's Ministers have shaped their Irish Policy; and, if so, we confidently anticipate that it will approve itself to the judgment of the nation.

The departure of Mr. Goschen on a special Embassy to Constantinople, by way of Paris and Vienna, raises into public notice once more the affairs of Turkey. So far as the Treaty of Berlin committed Administrative Reforms in that Empire to the trust of the Sultan and the ruling circle of which he is but nominally the centre, nothing has been done to remove, or even to ameliorate, the misgovernment which is a constant source of danger to the peace of Europe. Whether the absolutism upon which the Sultan's rule is founded has thoroughly exhausted its original virility; whether such exhaustion has crept upon it by a process of natural decay; or whether it has resulted from the excessive strain of recent wars; the fact remains indisputable that Turkey is unable even if she were willing, and that she is unwilling even if she were able, so to guide her Imperial policy as to meet the responsibilities of her Treaty engagements to the other Powers of Europe. She has not even tried to meet them. Her practice seems to be one of systematic evasion, obstruction and non-fulfilment of what she solemnly undertakes. Her finances are a chaos; her judiciary is a mass of corruption. She protects neither persons nor property. She squanders such resources as remain to her upon the wants and the pleasures of the hour. Her doom is foreseen. Her place in Europe has been forfeited over and over again. The birds of prey in the political skies already scent her approaching dissolution. Mr. Goschen's purpose will be first to restore the concert of the Great Powers, and then to apply their joint pressure upon the Porte, with a view to internal reform. That he may succeed in the first we are tolerably sure; that the second object will be compassed passes reasonable expectation. The whole system of Government in Turkey needs to come under an entirely remodified authority; and



if the right hon. gentleman is eventually to succeed in placing the public affairs of Turkey upon a sound footing, it seems obvious that it must be done, not at the instance of the Porte, but in substantial opposition to it. For this, however, we must wait.

The Marquis of Ripon is now on his way to India, as the Viceroy of that dependency. His departure from our shores has elicited some discussion with regard to the war in Afghanistan. There need be no great fear that that episode of the Indian Government will be protracted. "The game is not worth the candle." The expense outruns even the most extravagant estimate of it. At present, very little, if anything, has been gained, and the Bill of Costs has yet to be paid. But we will not dilate upon what will be so much more profitably discussed by Parliament than by the Press. The Session, it is clear, has not opened prematurely. Its work must necessarily be short, but, at any rate, it will result, we hope, in this inestimable advantage—that we shall all know, or may know if we will, the chief aims and drift of the Government appointed by her Majesty in conformity with the strongly indicated wish of the constituencies of the United Kingdom.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

*Bella, Horrida Bella!* Such is the dire report from the ancient and aristocratic club known as Boodle's. In the days when I went gipsying, a long time ago, it was not customary to publish in the newspapers lengthy reports of meetings held to discuss the private affairs of clubs. Those sublime institutions were supposed to be "tiled," after the mystic manner of Freemasons' Lodges; and only a partial and timid publicity was given even to such a club *cause célèbre* as that of Mr. Thackeray and the Garrick *versus* Mr. Edmund Yates.

But we have changed all that. The fierce light of the newspaper report beats, nowadays, not only on thrones but on clubs, cobblers' stalls, theatrical green-rooms, and the boudoirs of fine ladies. "Society" demands such revelations, I suppose. I am seriously thinking of setting up a "Society" journal myself. Its price (of course) will be sixpence; it will be published weekly, and printed on hand-made, hot-pressed Bath post paper, gilt edged, and the new fount of type used in its production will be silver faced, *à la* Baskerville. I am getting a staff together, and have my eye on a Duke or two, a peeress in her own right, a Montenegrin bishop, three briefless barristers, and a lieutenant in the Last Life Guards. He will do the fashions. I am undecided as to whether I shall call my new venture the "Amaranth," the "Jockey Club," the "Ladies' Mile," or the "Seven Dials Gazette and Monmouth-street Review."

Meanwhile the public, I take it, will not be very absorbingly interested in the squabble between a section of the noble and genteel members of Boodle's and the "Master" or proprietor of the club-house. Why do not the discontented members secede, and start a new club for themselves? What's in a name? The rose by any other name would smell as sweet. Noodle's or Doodle's might serve as well as Boodle's. Better, perhaps; for Noodle and Doodle are palpable entities, being characters in Fielding's burlesque of "Tom Thumb the Great;" whereas the original Boodle has left scarcely any footprints on the sands of Time. Mr. Edward Walford, in his "Old and New London," frankly confesses that little or nothing is known of the founder of Boodle's club. He was a waiter, possibly, or a groom-porter at the hazard-table. One passage, however, in the speech made by a noble Duke at the meeting to which I have alluded fills me with sorrow. His Grace remarked that he did not feel inclined to pay ten guineas a year for the privilege of reading the papers and dining at Mr. — café or restaurant. Oh! what a falling off is here. Boodle's club was once famous for its luxurious *cuisine*. Read the "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers":—

For what is Nature? Ring her changes round,  
Her three flat notes are water, plants, and ground;  
Prolong the peal, yet spite of all your chatter  
The tedious chime is still plants, ground, and water.  
So when some John his dull invention racks  
To rival Boodle's dinners or Almack's,  
Three uncouth legs of mutton shock our eyes,  
Three roasted geese, three butter'd apple pies.

Of course, I have never sate at a Boodleian banquet; but I have dined pretty frequently at Almack's—that is to say at Willis's Rooms, the *cuisine* of which still retains its ancient celebrity. Mr. Willis is or was the caterer of the daily Guards' dinner at St. James's Palace, which (the dinner, not the palace) experts declare to be the best in London.

Quite a number of gentlemen have written to tell me where the Creole condiment "Tabasco," recently mentioned in this column, may be obtained. I am precluded from giving in this place the name of the London firm who supply the article, just as I am precluded from giving the name of my tailor or my tobacconist, or the beneficent patentee of my favourite nostrum for the cure of hypochondriasis. But there can be no indiscretion, perhaps, in hinting that "Tabasco" can be bought at a warehouse noted for American "specialties" in Piccadilly, not far from St. James's Church, but on the opposite side of the way.

Kind friends and correspondents, I have not the slightest ambition to procure any additional information with respect to Boodle; but I should be really very much obliged if any one would tell me anything concerning the life and adventures, the *faits et gestes* of a certain Peter Antony Motteux, a dramatist who died in the month of April, 1718 (old style), in a house in the parish of St. Clement Danes. His works are in the British Museum; but it is the particulars of his private life which are desired. He was connected with the Foreign Department of the General Post Office; but there are no

archives at St. Martin's Le Grand of an earlier date than 1797, the late Sir Francis Freeling having caused all documents anterior to that year to be removed and destroyed. It was the learned Mr. Henri Van Laun, the consummate translator of Molière, who asked me to ask this question; and I hope some brother book-worm will be able to help him, be it ever so slightly.

The French Puzzle Editor of the *World* has sent me a courteous communication (which unfortunately arrived too late for insertion in the "Echoes" last week); and he has published the communication in the current number of the journal conducted by "Atlas." The letter is in French and too lengthy for reproduction in this place; but the French Editor kindly relieves me from my embarrassment concerning "de seconde main" as against "d'occasion." He remarks that "de seconde main" is a correct expression, but that "d'occasion" is not *argot*. At the same time, the second-hand clothes dealer of Dauphin-street, New Orleans, did not use the expression "de seconde main" appropriately. For French parlance articles—be they provisions, textile fabrics, or what not, are bought and sold "de première," "de seconde," or even "de troisièmemain;" but they must be new things. Thus, if I understand the erudite French Editor aright, the bottle of pickles which I bought from my grocer, and which he bought from a wholesale grocer in the City, who bought the pickles from Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, is a bottle "de troisièm main;" but old clothes, "vieux habits, vieux galons," lace, hats, boots, portmanteaus, watches, jewellery—*que sais-je?*—which may have passed through unnumbered hands and decorated unnumbered bodies, are called articles "d'occasion." The inscription on the New Orleans sign-board was thus literally correct, but in its application faulty, and an unintelligent rendering of the English "secondhand."

Yet, spake I not the words of truth when I deferentially alluded to the Editor of the *World* as a Terrible Man? Here is one of the riddles propounded by this Awful Personage for the present week:—"Quel est le mot célèbre de Dumarsais sur les tropes?" Mercy! O French Editor. After we have found out Dumarsais' celebrated *mot* on tropes the inexorable Editor commands us to study "forced metaphors" *versus* "freemetaphors," as used by the Classic and the Romantic writers respectively; and he concludes, "Donnez des exemples à l'appui." O! my wife and babes, as a Hoosier would say, how am I to find out about Dumarsais and his tropes? I asked my French valet, and he immediately drew a quarter's wages in advance, and has not been seen or heard of since. I fancy that he has fled in despair to the trope-ics.

The new Ministry are expected to do great things; and although the fragment of the Session which remains at their disposal is a very meagre one, they may, if they put their shoulders to the wheel (and if the Obstructionists refrain from putting spokes into the wheel aforesaid), succeed in passing some measures of real and lasting usefulness. Does the Right Honourable her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department see his way towards drafting a short Act of Parliament prohibiting, under penalty of heavy fine and long imprisonment, all and sundry of her Majesty's subjects from playing at a dreadful game called "Fifteen," which is known in the United States as "the Great Boss Puzzle." You have a box containing sixteen numbered blocks or counters. You take out the number Sixteen; you mix up the counters in the box so that they shall run irregularly; and then your task—your fearful task—is, without lifting the tablets from the box—to push them horizontally into a regular sequence of from one to fifteen. That way madness lies.

But, pshaw! what need have I to describe the fearsome game? Even as I write, thousands of my readers, old and young, may be playing it. If time be indeed money, that Great Boss Puzzle must have cost me at least a thousand dollars between January and June last. I played it at Omaha; I played it at Chicago; I played it at Great Salt Lake City; I played it on board the Hecla, coming home; and upon my word, so soon as I have finished writing the "Echoes," I shall be at the Great Boss Puzzle again. Why was it not stopped at the Custom-house? Why was it not brought under the provisions of the Dangerous Explosives or the Cattle Plague laws? There would be no use in proceeding against the persons who have naturalised this appalling apparatus in England. Our old friend the "merest schoolboy" can make a game of Fifteen for himself from so many buttons or draught-counters. It is the players who, in the interests of Precious Time, should be punished.

One hundred and twenty-six courteous correspondents, the great majority being ladies, clergymen, and officers in the two Services—to one gentleman writing from on board H.M.S. Himalaya, at Devonport, I am especially grateful—have been so kind as to answer my inquiry relative to the pathetic lines written by Lord Palmerston, father of the Premier, on the death of his lady. The result is a very curious contribution to bibliography. Here are the lines, to begin with. To large numbers of readers they may prove a new acquaintance:—

Whoe'er, like me, with trembling anguish brings  
His heart's whole treasure to fair Bristol's springs;  
Whoe'er, like me, to soothe disease and pain,  
Shall court these salutary waves in vain;  
Condemned, like me, to hear the faint reply—  
To mark the fading cheek, the sinking eye;  
From the chill brow to wipe the damp of death,  
And watch with dumb despair the shortening breath;  
If chance direct him to this artless line,  
Let the sad mourner know his griefs were mine.  
Ordained to lose the partner of my breast,  
Whose beauty warmed me, and whose friendship blest,  
Framed every tie that binds the soul to prove  
Her duty friendship, and her friendship love.  
Yet soon remembering that the parting sigh,  
Ordains the just to slumber; not to die,  
The starting tear I checked, I kissed the rod,  
And not to earth resigned her, but to God.

In two of the versions forwarded to me I read "pour" instead of "court these salutary waves in vain." These beautiful couplets were quoted, I am informed, in the "Cornhill Magazine," vol. XII., July-Dec., 1866, in an article on the Temple family. They have also appeared in "The Sheltering Vine," edited by the Countess of Northesk, London, Hatchard, 1853; in the "Life and Times of Lord Palmerston," by J. E. Ritchie; in the "Poetical Album," edited by Alaric A. Watts, London, Hurst and Chance, 1830; and in the *Illustrated London News* itself, about the time of the Premier Palmerston's funeral, in 1865. One lady tells me that she has the verses in an old book set to music, the air by Beethoven. I am told that they were first printed in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1777; and, finally, that the nobly pathetic epitaph itself is inscribed on Lady Palmerston's tomb in Romsey Abbey church. One or two of my correspondents have mistaken a graceful epitaph (which I regret that I have not space to quote) in Bristol Cathedral for the Palmerstonian or Romsey one.

One other repository of these lines remains to be noticed. Oddly enough, exactly one hundred and ten of my obliging correspondents have quite unwittingly misquoted the second line of the epitaph. Instead of following the Romsey text—

His heart's whole treasure to fair Bristol's springs,

They write—

His dearest earthly treasure to these springs.

The misquotation is evidently due to the fact that the one hundred and ten correspondents have one and all copied the verses either from a collection called "Moral and Sacred Poetry," selected and arranged by the Rev. T. Willcock and the Rev. T. Horton, Devonport, 1829, or else from "Sacred Poetry," first published by Oliphant and Son, of Edinburgh, some fifty years ago, and which appears to have gone through at least fifteen editions. What could have induced the editors of these two last-named collections to suppress the allusion to Bristol I am at a loss to imagine; unless, indeed, the happy thought struck them that a widower in search of an epitaph might find the lines convenient for appropriation, and that patients are as apt to die of consumption at Bath, Cheltenham, St. Leonard's, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, or Saratoga, as at Bristol.

I quote from the *World* the following graceful allusion to a sad event. Mr. Yates's sympathetic lines will be read with melancholy interest by those who remember—and what reader of this journal does not?—the poignant wit, the sound common sense, the polished style so long displayed in the column headed "Nothing in the Papers." "Another link with the recent past is broken by the death of Mrs. Shirley Brooks, widow of the admirable journalist and editor of *Punch*, which occurred on Friday last. Mrs. Brooks, who possessed much force and originality of character, will be missed by a large circle of friends." The remains of the deceased lady (whom I remember as a pretty laughing girl, having her miniature painted by the late Carl Schiller, whose pupil I was seven-and-thirty years ago) were interred at Kensal-green on Wednesday.

And Gustave "Flauguergues," whose real name was Flaubert, has also passed away, aged fifty-nine, at Rouen, from which picturesque old city he seems rarely to have stirred. A remarkable and original individual this M. Flaubert, alias "Flauguergues." He had been a surgeon; had plenty of money; and spent best part of his life in elaborating to a wonderful pitch of artistic and analytical finish three extraordinary and totally dissimilar books—"Madame Bovary," "Salammbô," and "La Tentation de St. Antoine." He seemed to be quite as much at home in old Carthage and old Alexandria as in modern Rouen. He has been compared with Balzac, with Daudet, with Feydeau, and with Zola. I do not think that he should be compared with anybody. "Madame Bovary" stands alone, as "Caleb Williams," and "Jane Eyre," and "Paul Ferroll" do.

Who is the happiest? My Lady with her firstborn, and my Lord with his heir; the prima donna after a successful début at the Royal Italian Opera; the young painter who goes to the Academy on "Varnishing Day" and finds his picture hung on the "line;" or the owner of a racehorse whose steed has just won the Derby? Who shall decide? There are as many varieties of happiness as of misery. So far as I am concerned, I know of no state of bliss more ecstatic than that which sets in after the extraction of a raging tooth. And yet I fancy that Mr. M. Nathan, but yesterday a cadet at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and now a commissioned officer in the Royal Engineers, must be for the nonce an enviably happy young gentleman. I read in the papers that of the prizes recently awarded to the cadets nearly one half fell to the share of Mr. Nathan, who took not only the Pollock Medal for proficiency, but also the regulation sword for exemplary conduct, and prizes for mathematics and mechanics, fortification and geometrical drawing, artillery, military history, and drills and exercises.

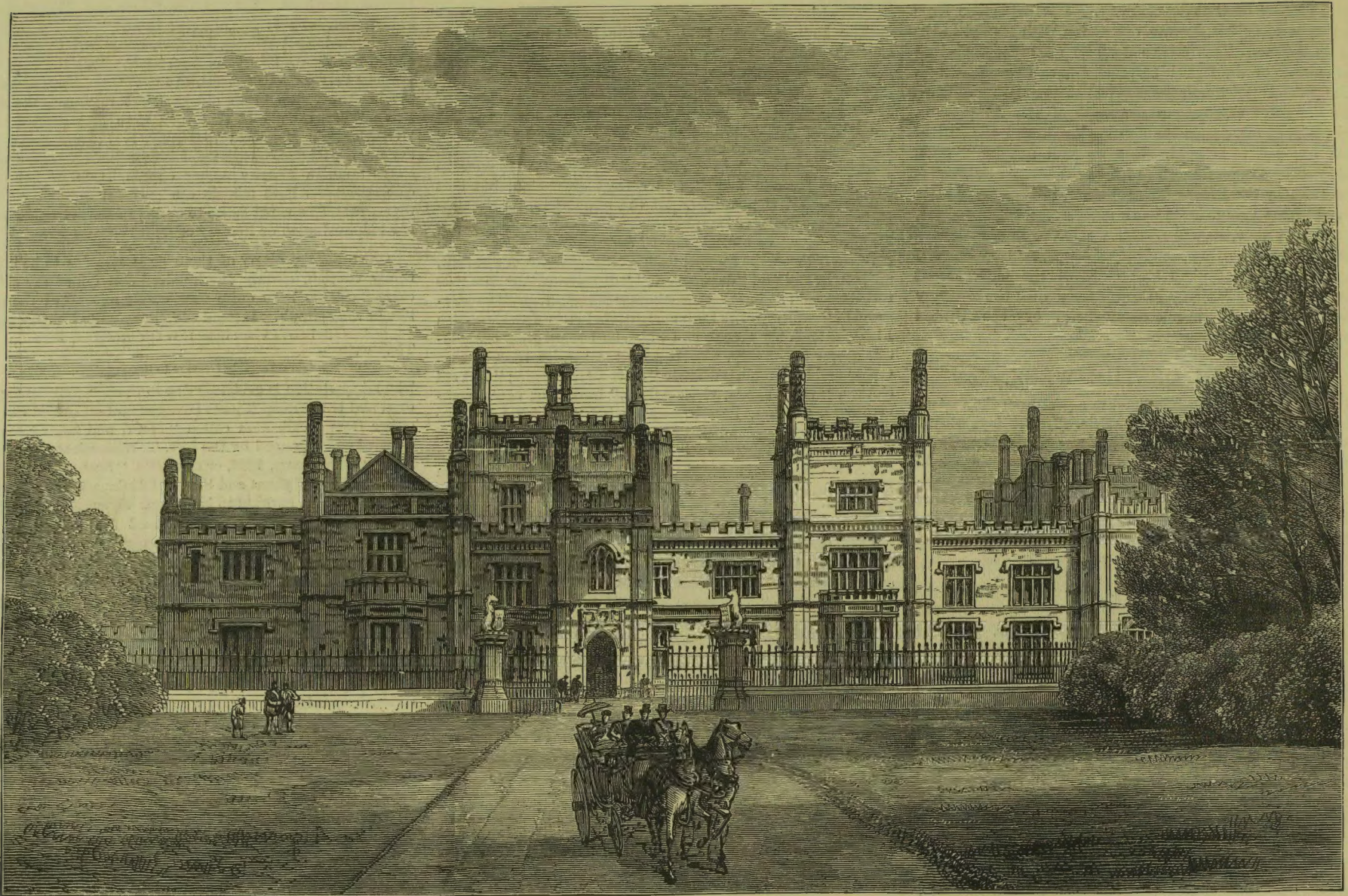
Nearly seventy thousand people, I hear, visited the Alexandra Palace on Whit Monday, when the establishment was opened under its new and energetic management. They enjoyed themselves immensely, and behaved themselves excellently. And they ate fifteen tons of meat and four tons of new potatoes, and five van-loads of salad. The friends of temperance will be glad to learn that 10,230 holiday-makers partook of tea; that two thousand bottles of aerated waters were sold; and that 109,000 gallons of New River water were pumped up during the day for various purposes. If lager beer, which is wholesome and refreshing, and is as light and almost as innocent as "ginger pop," could only be popularised in this country as it has been in the United States, the cause of real temperance (that is to say, moderation) would be, I venture to think, prodigiously benefited; and clergymen and magistrates would look with far more favourable eyes than they do at present on the people in their thousands enjoying an outing.

G. A. S

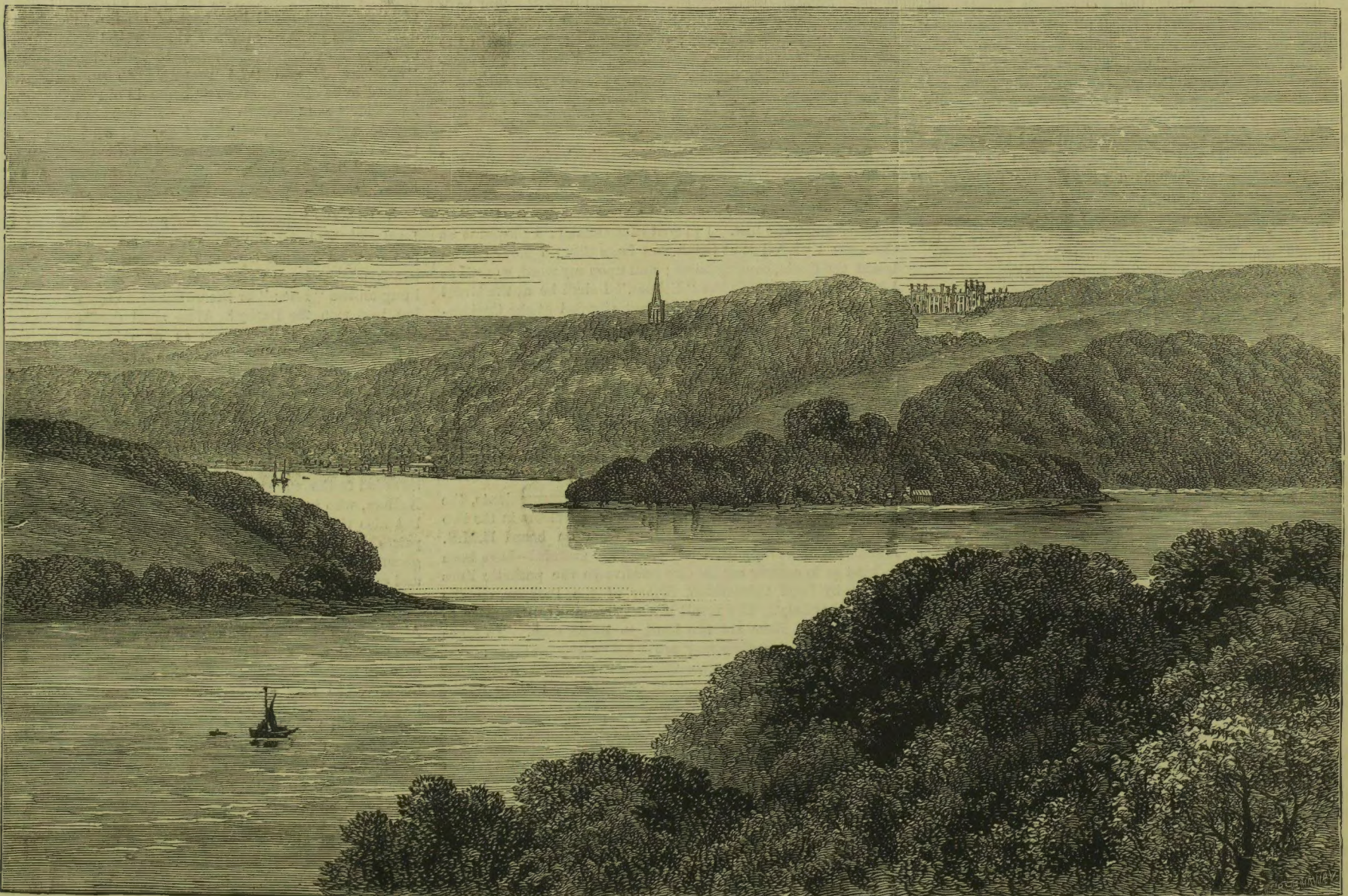


THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CORNWALL.

SEE PAGE 494.



TREGOTHNAN CASTLE, NORTH FRONT.



THE RIVER FAL—TREGOTHNAN IN THE DISTANCE.





THE NEW CATHEDRAL OF TRURO. (COPYRIGHT DRAWING OF THE ARCHITECT'S DESIGN).—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## THE FAL AND TREGOETHNAN.

The River Fal, on the banks of which stands Tregothnan Castle, the mansion of Viscount Falmouth, visited this week by the Prince of Wales, presents a rich display of woodland and meadow verdure along its winding shores, and those of several creeks, inlets, and tributary streams, joining to form the harbour of Falmouth and Carrick Roads. The inner harbour is four miles long and one mile broad, with an average depth of fifteen fathoms. It is entered by passing between two bold headlands, that on the east side defended by St. Mawes' Fort, and the western by Pendennis Castle. To the left hand is the seaport town of Falmouth, which has some claims to regard as a packet station; opposite this, across the western inlet, is the pleasant village of Flushing, and Penryn is at the head of the creek, which is called the King's Road. But the main estuary, forming the large piece of water named Carrick Roads, penetrates many miles inland; and its upper reaches, by Trellisick and Tregothnan, are adorned with very beautiful park scenery, of which we give an illustration. Tregothnan Castle, built upon rising ground near the river, on its eastern bank, commands a delightful prospect, looking down over the expanse of waters to Falmouth. The house, which was designed by Wilkins, the architect of the National Gallery, is shown by us in a separate illustration; its style is a mixture of Early English with Tudor; and the square central tower, and the assemblage of quaint turrets and other ornamental features along the roof, give it an air of distinction. The gardens and plantations are laid out with great taste and skill. This place originally belonged to an ancient Cornish family named Tregothnan. The heiress of this family, in 1334, married John de Boscawen, of Boscawen Rose, whose successors became persons of much importance in Cornwall. They took an active part in the Civil War and politics of the seventeenth century. Hugh Boscawen, who was Warden of the Stannaries, came to the Court of George I., and was appointed Comptroller of the Royal Household. In 1717, he was created Baron Boscawen and Viscount Falmouth. The fourth Viscount, Edward, in 1821, was raised to an Earldom, but this became extinct by the death of his son, in 1852, when the lesser titles and the estates passed to a cousin, Evelyn Boscawen, who is the present Viscount Falmouth. His Lordship was born 1819, and is married to Baroness Despencer, and has several sons and daughters.

Our views of Tregothnan and the scenery of the Fal are from photographs by Mr. F. Argall, High Cross, Truro.

## TRURO CATHEDRAL.

The Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of the new Cathedral at Truro on Thursday last. Since the Bishopric of Truro was established, to which the Right Rev. Dr. Benson was consecrated three years ago, St. Mary's, the parish church of Truro, has served as the pro-cathedral. The need of a cathedral, with an energetic Dean and Chapter, very early forced itself upon the new Bishop, and at his first Diocesan Conference, in October, 1877, the subject of building a cathedral was discussed, and a committee was appointed to take the preliminary steps in the matter. In the following August, Mr. John L. Pearson, the well-known ecclesiastical architect, was selected as architect, and his plans were adopted in August, 1879. A subscription list was in the meantime opened, headed by Lady Rolle with £1000; and at the present time it has reached £38,700, or within about £2000 of the sum required to build the shell of the choir, which will be the first section of the work carried out.

We give two illustrations of the designs of Mr. Pearson for the new cathedral, one being a view of the exterior, from the drawing by the architect, and the other a view of the south transept. We believe this is the first English edifice of the kind that has been commenced since some centuries before the Reformation. The new building will be Early English in style, with characteristics of the early part of the thirteenth century. It will consist of choir, nave, north and south transepts, and crypt. The essentially English arrangement of a central and two western towers will be adhered to. The space at the disposal of the architect is somewhat small, but the entire length from east to west will be 300 feet. The interior of the choir will measure 115 feet, leaving 165 feet for the interior of the nave, which will be 76 feet in width, whilst the height from floor to the ridge of the roof will be 70 feet. The central tower, from the floor line to the weather cock will be about 224 feet in height—the western towers being about 20 feet shorter—namely, 204 feet. Mr. Pearson has worked into his designs the existing south aisle of St. Mary's, which is richly carved, though in such a dilapidated state that the desirability of retaining it is an open question. Mr. Pearson estimates that the choir division, with its aisles and with the old aisle referred to, will seat about 700 people on chairs, and with the transepts added 1300 or 1400.

In regard to the cost, Mr. Pearson estimates that the choir division will require a sum of £35,000, and that the transepts, including the crossing up to the ridge of the roof, will cost an additional £20,000. The remainder of the building, which includes the nave and aisles and the lower divisions of the western towers, the baptistery, and the porches, will cost about £40,000. It will thus be seen that £90,000 is needed to complete the shell of the cathedral; for the ornamental carving will have to be done by succeeding generations, as will also the completion of the western towers. Of this sum £38,700 has been promised; but £10,000 of this has been spent in the purchase of land, leaving £28,700 towards the £35,000 required for the choir division, which will be the first proceeded with.

Nanterre was *en fête* on Sunday to celebrate the crowning of the Rosière of that place, named Marie Vollemin, aged nineteen, the daughter of a tailor in Nanterre, and herself a milliner there. Speeches were made at the Mairie, after the coronation, by M. de Lesseps, M. Riquet Talbot, M. Ainet, and others. M. de Lesseps subsequently returned to Paris, accompanied by his children and several friends, but the merrymaking in Nanterre continued till a late hour, a display of fireworks taking place during the evening. The newly elected Rosière was attired, according to the usual fashion, in white turlatan. She receives 500*fr.* as Rosière, as well as a dowry from the Mairie.

Last week's arrivals at Liverpool of live stock and fresh meat from America and Canada show a large decrease in comparison with the previous week. The steamers conveying live stock were the Bavarian with 426 cattle; the City of Paris with 134 cattle and 1004 live sheep; the Dominion with 243 cattle, and the Canopus with 396 cattle. The steamers bringing fresh meat were as follows:—The Bavarian with 1650 quarters of beef; the Lord Gough with 1012 quarters of beef; the England with 821 quarters of beef and 125 carcasses of mutton; the Britannic with 660 quarters of beef and 250 carcasses of mutton; and the City of Brussels with 535 quarters of beef, 75 carcasses of mutton, and 120 dead pigs. Making the totals—1199 cattle, 1004 sheep, 4678 quarters of beef, 450 carcasses of mutton, and 120 dead pigs.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The appointments of M. Constans as Minister of the Interior and M. Faillières as Under-Secretary of that department have been gazetted.

The Council of Ministers has fixed July 14 next for the celebration of the annual national fête.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last the debate on the Public Meetings Bill was resumed. M. Cazot, the Minister of Justice, moved as a compromise that the Commissary of Police should have the right to attend meetings and to issue warnings to those present, without, however, being entitled to dissolve such meetings. This was agreed to, and the whole bill was then adopted.

M. Rousse, a well-known member of the French Bar, has been elected to the Academy as successor of M. Jules Favre.

The Salon will be closed on the first four days in June for the juries to decide on the rewards to be granted and for the redistribution of the works consequent on their awards. A considerable change is effected, after the judging, in the places occupied by the pictures, all those which have obtained any recompense being hung in a conspicuous position on the line. On June 2 the assembled juries will determine the recipients of the Medal of Honour and the Prix du Salon, and on the 3rd and 4th the sectional juries will award the remainder of the prizes at their disposal.

M. Lefevre's Versigny, ridden by Fordham, has won the Prix de Diane, the French Oaks, at Chantilly, from eleven opponents. M. Lupin's Violette came in second, and M. Fould's La Flandrie third.

A statue of Colonel Denfert-Rochereau, the gallant defender of Belfort in 1870, was unveiled on Sunday at St. Maixent, near Poitiers, his birthplace. M. Tirard and M. Sadi Carnot represented the Government, and General Gallifet announced the intention of the Minister of War to establish a non-commissioned officers' school at St. Maixent.

The strikes in the North continue, and some disturbances are reported. The movement is spreading, and is creating considerable alarm. Smuggling from Belgium also proceeds on an extensive scale.

## ITALY.

Queen Margaret and the Crown Prince arrived at Naples yesterday week, and their reception by the Neapolitans was most enthusiastic.

No doubt is felt that the Ministers have obtained a substantial majority by the elections of Sunday.

The Palestrina memorial concert of the Roman Musical Society was given on Monday night in the Palazzo Pamphyli, Rome, before a distinguished audience. Besides many eminent Italian composers, Liszt, Gounod, and Thomas, had written new music for the occasion. The concert will be repeated.

## SPAIN.

A preliminary meeting of the conference on the affairs of Morocco has been held in Madrid. Señor Canovas del Castillo was elected President. It is reported that when the discussions are finished the delegates will turn their attention to some questions of international law, and will be joined by the representatives of other Powers.

About two months ago a mail-train, while travelling in Andalusia, was attacked by brigands, who were driven off by the bravery of a little band of soldiers, among whom Marshal Serrano was conspicuous. Nineteen men, who had been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the outrage, were tried on Tuesday at Ciudad Real; thirteen were sentenced to death, and six to penal servitude for life.

## GERMANY.

The Crown Princess, travelling as the Countess Lingen, left Paris on Sunday for Baden; leaving the latter place on Tuesday for Darmstadt. On that day the Crown Prince left Berlin to meet the Princess at Dusseldorf. Their Royal Highnesses were to arrive at Potsdam on Thursday, residing for the present at the New Palace.

The Session of the Prussian Diet was opened on Thursday. It is expected that the most important measure which will be laid before the Diet will be the bill by which the Government proposes to make some changes in the application of the May Laws.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Cabinet has notified to the English Government its adhesion to Lord Granville's Circular proposing an agreement among the Signatory Powers for the exercise of a collective pressure upon the Porte for the purpose of forcing it to execute the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin relative to Montenegro, Greece, and Armenia.

## RUSSIA.

The usual Spring review of the troops by the Emperor took place last Saturday, the total number of men on the ground being between 30,000 and 40,000. The review is thus described by the *Daily News*' correspondent at St. Petersburg:—"On Saturday, being glorious weather, the usual Spring review of the troops of the St. Petersburg district was held in the Champs de Mars. The Emperor arrived early in the afternoon on horseback, closely followed by the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the district, bearing his Field-Marshal's bâton. After him came the Heir-Apparent and the other Grand Dukes, followed by a brilliant suite, among whom were Lord Dufferin in a Canadian uniform, Colonel Villiers, and the other foreign military attachés, and also Colonel Clerk, equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh. The usual programme of the review was curtailed, the troops defiling past the Emperor once only, followed by the general charge of the cavalry across the plain. In the Imperial Pavilion were the Grand Duchess Dagmar, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Grand Duchess Vladimir, and the Grand Duchess Michael."

A St. Petersburg telegram in the *Standard* says that the Russian Government intends to send 24,000 men towards China, with a view to make a demonstration respecting the Kuldja difficulty.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* in Central Asia writes that matters connected with the Attek seem every day growing more complicated. The Russians appear to set at naught all notions of respect for the constituted boundary. Irritated by the refusal of the Turkomans to supply them with camels, they have threatened to cross the Attek with an armed force and take away the camels they stand in need of. The Turkomans, alarmed at this threat, sent a deputation to the Persian Governor of Asterabad to demand the protection to which, as subjects of the Shah, they are entitled. The Governor, however, advised them to comply with the Russian demand, and they have accordingly been compelled to promise that as soon as their camels are in a fit state the requisite number shall be supplied.

An Imperial decree has been published sanctioning the recent decision of the Committee of Ministers for provisionally increasing the St. Petersburg police by the appointment of 230 additional district inspectors.

The trial of eleven prisoners—seven men and four women—charged with being Nihilists and with being concerned in some of the recent political murders in Russia, began on Tuesday at

St. Petersburg. The tribunal is a court-martial of eleven judges. Among the prisoners is Dr. Weimar, who held a high office at the Court.

## TURKEY.

The Porte has replied to the collective Note which was presented by the Powers with respect to the necessity for the Turkish troops reoccupying the positions which were ceded to Montenegro, but now occupied by the Albanians. The appointment of an International Commission of Inquiry is suggested.

According to a telegram from Constantinople, Lord Granville has sent instructions to our Consuls in Turkey to proceed there in order to confer with Mr. Goschen on his arrival.

It is stated by the British Consul at Bourgas that Bulgarian Bashi-Bazouks have burnt and pillaged six Turkish villages in Eastern Roumelia, and committed other outrages.

## AMERICA.

President Hayes communicated to Congress on Monday the correspondence with the British Government respecting the Fortune Bay fishery dispute, together with a report on the subject from Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State. The President, in a message accompanying the document, asks the immediate and careful attention of Congress to the failure to establish accord between the two Governments as to the interpretation and execution of the Fishery Articles of the Treaty of Washington, and concurs in the opinions expressed in the Secretary of State's report as to the measures proper to be taken for the maintenance of the rights accorded to American fishermen by the British concessions in the treaty, and for procuring suitable action towards securing an indemnity for the injury which this interest has already suffered. Mr. Evarts's report has not yet been made public.

The immense immigration into New York continues. The *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia says that five steamers landed 4836 persons at Castle Garden on Wednesday week. Complaints of overcrowding have caused the officials to proceed against the captains of the steamers, and warrants have already been issued for the arrest of the captains of fourteen steamers for carrying more passengers than the law permits.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

In the sitting of the House of Assembly on the 13th inst. a motion was introduced involving a vote of censure upon the present Government for proclaiming the Peace Preservation Act in Basutoland and ordering the disarmament of the natives. A telegram of Tuesday's date from Cape Town reports that the Government have extended the time fixed for the surrender of all arms by the Basutos from the 29th inst. to June 21.

Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Royal Mail steam-ship Dublin Castle arrived at the Cape on the 25th ult.

## INDIA.

A telegram from Teheran states that, according to a letter received there from Herat and dated April 18, the Cabul regiments had joined Ayoob Khan, and the latter, with 14,000 other troops, had left the place apparently with the intention of marching against Candahar.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Cabul telegraphs that the Zurmud tribesmen have fortified the Altinor Pass, and hold 9000 men in readiness to repel the British force if it leaves the Logar to attack them.

## AUSTRALIA.

The Victoria Parliament was opened on May 12 by the Governor, the Marquis of Normanby. His Lordship referred to the question of the construction of colonial defences, and stated that Commissioners had been appointed to report on the subject. His Excellency, after dwelling on the necessity of irrigation works and an extension of the railway system, said that the depression in trade was passing away and confidence was being restored. Bills would be introduced for a reform of the Constitution, the settlement of land; and a scheme of reforms relative to railway management and the civil service would also be submitted to Parliament.

After the celebration of the birthday of the Princess Stéphanie on Friday, the Belgian Royal family come to England on a visit to her Majesty the Queen.

The Nawab of Rampoor has subscribed a lakh of rupees to the fund for improving the water supply of Mecca. Several other leading Mohammedans have also subscribed liberally.

Two of the provinces carved out of Turkey are having a diplomatic quarrel. The Governments of Roumania and Bulgaria, having made unfounded charges against each other, have now withdrawn their respective agents.

The report of the Government Mining Surveyor for the colony of Victoria has been issued, showing that, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, the quantity of gold obtained was 219,411 oz., of which 79,333 was from alluvium and 129,678 from quartz. The exportation of gold produced in the colony was 83,700 oz., and the amount received at the Mint was 136,296 oz. As to the numbers engaged in mining, there were altogether 37,553, of whom 13,824 Europeans and 8945 Chinese were occupied in alluvial mining, and 14,619 Europeans and 165 Chinese in quartz mining. The Ballarat district heads the list with 8218; Maryborough, 7800; Sandhurst, 6423; Beechworth, 5066; Castlemaine, 4805; Ararat, 2947; Gipps Lands, 2294. The square miles of auriferous ground actually worked upon were 1324, of which Beechworth district had the greatest share—340 miles. The number of quartz reefs actually proved was 3582, of which Beechworth possessed 865, Sandhurst 772, Maryborough 613, Gipps Land 501, Castlemaine 404, Ballarat 347, and Ararat only 80. Some of the shafts sunk in the colony (in the aggregate 19) are over 1000 ft. in depth—the Magdala shaft, in the Ararat district, being 2273 ft., and the Newington 1940 ft. The approximate value of all the mining plant in the colony was £1,899,788, of which Ballarat held £379,325.

Among Continental exhibitions are the following:—An exhibition of articles connected with the watch and clock trades will be open at Geneva during the latter part of May, June, and July. It will be divided into five groups, devoted respectively to the raw material, the skilled labour of the workshop, instruments of mensuration and calculation, motive force and transmission, and tools and mechanical contrivances. The rewards at the close of the exhibition will consist of diplomas.—Another has been opened at Dusseldorf, which will deal with the products of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, and will be particularly well represented by the iron and steel trades. Herr Krupp's gigantic works will occupy an important place, as also those of Van der Zypen and Charlier at Deutz, the firm being one of the largest rolling-stock makers in Germany.—An exhibition will be held in July at Perugia, under the sanction of the Italian Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, of agricultural machinery, in which prominence will be given to steam-ploughing and cultivation.—In 1881 there will be one of the same character at Lucerne, while Germany will hold two in the next year—one at Frankfurt, of hides, skins, tanning, and fur trades; the other probably at Berlin, of all apparatus connected with baths and electric treatment of disease.



## THE COURT.

The Queen during her sojourn in town last week devoted her time, apart from State duties, to the enjoyment of art as well as to social entertainment. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, visited the exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, where she was met by the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse; and received by Sir Frederick Leighton and Mr. F. A. Eaton, who conducted the Royal party through the exhibition. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, also visited the Indian section at South Kensington Museum. Her Majesty was received by Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Hartington, and various gentlemen officially connected with the Museum, by whom she was conducted through the Indian Museum, which has been recently transferred to South Kensington from the India Office, under the control of the Lord President of the Council.

The Queen received at dinner at Buckingham Palace the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Christian, Prince Leopold, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Dean of Westminster, and Mrs. Drummond of Megginch.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Duke of Edinburgh and his children paid a visit to the Queen before her departure from town.

Earl Granville and the Premier had audiences of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. A mission, consisting of three chiefs of Uganda in Central Africa, was introduced to the Queen to present a letter from King Mtesa, of Uganda. The mission was attended by several gentlemen interested in missionary work, who were likewise presented to her Majesty.

Princess Beatrice, while in London, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse and his two daughters and Prince Leopold, went to St. Mary's Chapel, Cadogan-terrace, to hear Mr. Baillie Hamilton's new organ. Princess Beatrice, with the Grand Duke and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, visited the Grosvenor Gallery and the French Gallery. The Princesses also went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

Prince Leopold took leave of the Queen and the various members of the Royal family at Buckingham Palace on his departure for Canada. The Grand Duke of Hesse accompanied his Royal Highness to Euston station, where the Duke of Teck and various friends were to bid him God-speed.

At the last Drawingroom held by the Queen the Royal persons present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Hesse, Princesses Christian and Beatrice, the Dukes of Edinburgh and Cambridge, and the Hereditary Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe. The diplomatic and general circles were numerous attended, and a large number of presentations were made to her Majesty.

The Queen wore a dress and train of black broad satin, trimmed with jet embroidery, and a white tulle veil, surmounted by a diadem of diamonds, and fastened with pins of diamonds and amethysts. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooch, and earrings of large amethysts and diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia, St. Katherine of Russia, St. Isabelle of Portugal, &c., and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of green satin antique, draped in *femle morte* velvet and satin, and a train of velvet lined in satin; corsage to correspond, with bouquets of Gloire de Dijon rosebuds. Head-dress—A tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil. Diamond ornaments. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Katherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian wore a dress and train of black silk, with rich jet embroidery, tulle, and bouquets of poppies. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds, veil, and plumes. Ornaments—diamonds, pearls, and emeralds. Orders—the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order, St. Isabelle of Portugal, and the Prussian Order for Care of the Wounded.

Princess Beatrice wore a train and corsage of ivory and gold Irish poplin, bordered with plisses of gold lace, and a petticoat of Oriental silk, richly embroidered in gold and white, and dressed with fringes of fine gold and pearls. Head-dress—feathers, veil, and diadem of Indian rubies. Her Royal Highness also wore a necklace, earrings, and brooch of rubies, and the orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, returned to Windsor Castle yesterday week. The Countess Giuseppina Malvezzi sang before her Majesty and the Princess in the evening.

The Grand Duke of Hesse and his two daughters arrived at the castle last Saturday on a visit. The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being appointed Special Ambassador to the Porte. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, Lady Southampton, the Earl of Northbrook, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Right Hon. G. J. and Mrs. Goschen, Viscount Torrington, Baron von Rabenau (in attendance on the Grand Duke of Hesse), Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Colonel R. Harrison.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke and the Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, attended Divine service on Whit Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Dean of Windsor officiated, assisted by the Rev. R. Gee, D.D., Vicar of New Windsor, and administered the sacrament of the holy communion. Princess Christian dined with her Majesty.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone left Windsor Castle on Monday morning, and walked to the Great Western station, whence they returned to town by ordinary train.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, accompanied by Lord Rowton, left Hughenden Manor on Monday, and drove to Windsor Castle, on a visit to the Queen. His Lordship remained at the castle until the next morning. Her Majesty's dinner party on Monday included Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, Lady Southampton, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Lord Rowton, Sir Theodore Martin and Lady Martin, Major-General Sir M. Biddulph, Major Gonville Bromhead, and Captain Edwards.

Her Majesty held a Council on Wednesday.

The Queen, with her customary consideration for the pleasure of her subjects, commanded that the state apartments of the castle should be thrown open for the public on Whit Monday, contrary to precedent when the Court is in residence there, a large number of visitors availing themselves of the privilege.

Mr. Wallis has submitted for the Queen's inspection pictures by Mr. Leopold Carl Müller, of Vienna, Herr von Angeli, and Mdle. Rosa Bonheur; and Mr. Charles Mercier has submitted to her Majesty the picture of the Royal "Maundy Almsgiving" painted by him.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales did not leave town for the Whitsun recess until Monday. Their Royal Highnesses at the end of last week visited the Collection of the Industrial Arts of India at South Kensington Museum, accompanied by their sons and daughters, the Grand Duke and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, and the Duke of Edinburgh. The Prince and Princess were also present at Viscountess Folkestone's concert, at St. James's Hall, in aid of the funds of the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street. On Sunday their

Royal Highnesses and their family attended Divine service at Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair.

The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, proceeded to Torquay on Monday, where they stayed with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, previous to their visit to Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth at Tregothnan, Truro. The town of Torquay was en fête, and a guard of honour of the Torquay Engineers and Artillery received the Royal visitors at the railway station.

Their Royal Highnesses arrived on Tuesday evening at Tregothnan. They were received at Grampound-road station by Viscount Falmouth, and immediately started for his seat, a distance of about eight miles. The road at various points was crowded with spectators, and at the village of Probus the Royal party was met by the Earl of Mount-Edgcombe at the head of a large number of his tenantry. At the lodge gates of Tregothnan a guard of honour was stationed, composed of Lord Falmouth's tenants from different parts of Cornwall. The reception was of a most enthusiastic character. In the evening there was a ball, to which the leading inhabitants of the county were invited to meet the Royal visitors. On Thursday the Prince laid the first stone of Truro Cathedral.

A dinner in aid of the funds of the Princess Helena College, formerly known as the Adult Orphan Institution, will take place at Willis's Rooms to-day, the 22nd inst., at which the Prince has consented to preside, and will be supported by the Duke of Cambridge.

The Princess has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new Chelsea Hospital for Women, which is about to be built in the Fulham-road, near the present institution.

The Duke of Edinburgh will be present at the concert to be given at the Mansion House by the pupils of the National Training School for Music next Wednesday afternoon.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein yesterday week presented, at the Windsor Guildhall, the prizes gained by the students attending the Windsor and Eton Art Classes. On Tuesday Princess Christian opened a bazaar at the Albert Institute, Windsor. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke and the Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse. The bazaar is in aid of the building fund, and among the contributors is the Queen, who sends portraits of herself, Prince Albert, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice. Princess Beatrice gives a peacock's-feather screen and other articles, while the daughters of Princess Christian have also contributed gifts.

The Duchess of Connaught has consented to open the new wards and domestic offices of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, on June 2.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister and the Marchioness Tseng had their first reception yesterday week at the Legation, in Portland-place, the wife of the Minister wearing her national costume of exquisitely embroidered silks.

## THE BANK HOLIDAY.

The Bank holiday on Whit Monday appears to have been one of the most successful since the passing of the Act. Not only in London, but in nearly all the large towns throughout the country, there was an almost complete suspension of business, and the fine weather induced vast numbers of people to avail themselves of the holiday. Consequently, all the parks and places of open-air amusement were more than ordinarily thronged. The various exhibitions were also well attended.

In London, the Crystal Palace was visited by about 54,000 persons; the Alexandra Palace (which reopened under the management of Messrs. Willing, the well-known advertisers), 69,000; the British Museum, 7400; the National Gallery, 22,000; the Royal Academy, about 6000; South Kensington Museum, 14,900; the Indian Museum, 12,000; the Zoological Society's Gardens, 32,800; the Horticultural Gardens, 18,000; Kew Gardens, 62,000. In the three last-mentioned cases the numbers were about double those of last year, when the holiday was much interfered with by the rain.

In Hyde Park there were three "demonstrations." A meeting was held to celebrate the Liberal victory at the general election. Resolutions were passed congratulating the people on the return of Mr. Gladstone to power; in favour of household county franchise, a redistribution of seats, granting the Parliamentary suffrage to women, and radical reforms in the land laws. A "Tichborne" meeting was also held, at which a resolution was passed protesting against the continued imprisonment of the Claimant and the delay in reference to the writ of error. The third meeting was that of the Roman Catholic Temperance League, the members of which were addressed, among others, by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., and Mr. Finnigan, M.P.

The other parks were also thronged with visitors. It is estimated that 50,000 persons visited Hampstead-Heath, and a similar number went to Epping Forest. The railways, Thames steamers, tramways, and other conveyances carried great numbers of holiday-makers.

The great Whitsuntide procession of Church Sunday Schools in Manchester took place on Monday, and passed off very successfully. The number of children who assembled in Albert-square and walked thence to the Cathedral is estimated at over 17,000.

The Sheffield Sunday School Union on Monday had a great gathering in Norfolk Park, where it is computed that there were present 15,000 children and teachers, and some 50,000 or 60,000 spectators.

The Halifax celebration of the centenary of Sunday schools was held on Tuesday in the Market Hall, at which there were present 28,000 teachers and scholars. All business was suspended in the town. The large quadrangle was completely filled by a large number of Dissenting schools, which took part, whilst round the colonnades and on platforms built for the spectators the immense audience made up a total of over 40,000. A number of hymns were sung, also Beethoven's and Handel's Hallelujah Choruses, and the "Gloria" from Mozart's Twelfth Mass. The band consisted of over 500 instrumentalists. The proceedings came to a conclusion by the singing of the National Anthem, in which all present joined.

Accompanied by his suite, the Marquis of Ripon, the new Viceroy of India, left Brindisi early on Monday morning for India on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Royal Mail steam-ship *Teheran*.

Indian papers report that during the past year thirty divers engaged in the pearl fishery in the Persian Gulf lost their lives, most of them being victims of sea monsters. The value of the pearls taken in 1879 in the Persian Gulf was set down at about £300,000.

The first performance of the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau was given on Monday. A despatch in the *Daily Telegraph* states that out of 7000 persons assembled at the village only 4000 were able to gain admission to the theatre. To prevent disappointment, however, the Burgomaster ordered another performance to be given on Tuesday.

## LOSS OF THE STEAM-SHIP AMERICAN.

It was mentioned in our Journal last week that the Union mail steam-ship *American*, on her voyage from Southampton to the Cape of Good Hope, foundered at sea, near Cape Palmas, on the 23rd ult., and that her passengers and crew were in the boats, three of which were picked up two days later by the steam-ship *Congo*, and fifty-four persons thus landed safely at Madeira on the 8th inst. Three other boats met an American barque, which took the people on board, and soon transferred them to the African mail steamer *Coanza*. This vessel, being outward bound, left them at Grand Bassa, on the Grain Coast, whence they were taken off by the homeward bound steam-ship *Senegal*. The *Senegal* brought them to the Canary Isles, but ran on a rock off Grand Canary, and the passengers and sailors had to take to the boats. One of them, Mr. John Paterson, a member of the Cape Legislature, was drowned. The rest got safely to Madeira, and some of the officers and seamen of the *American* arrived last week at Plymouth. We are furnished by the third officer, Mr. W. Stevenson, with a sketch that shows her situation when she was abandoned, and actually sinking. The chief officer, Mr. Campbell Hepworth, communicated the following statement, which he had prepared with the assistance of his brother officers:—

"The foundering of the Union steam-ship *American* took place on April 23, at five a.m., in lat. 1.52 N., 9.50 W., dead reckoning. The main shaft broke, it is supposed, in the pipe. On sounding the wells, which was done immediately, the ship was found to be making water very rapidly in the after-hold and tunnel. An attempt was made by the third engineer to proceed up to the tunnel in the hope of ascertaining the damage, but the rush of water was so great it was found impossible to do so. The third officer ascertained by going over the stern in a bowline that the propeller was 'drooped,' and the rudder-post bent. The Downton portable and the donkey pumps were immediately set at work, the passengers volunteering to pump, and doing their utmost to give assistance in every way. The main engine could not be moved; the rudder also was jammed. The water made so rapidly in the after-hold that the commander gave orders to water and provision the boats, after which the boats were lowered and brought under the lee of the steamer at the commander's request. The passengers then sat down to breakfast in the saloon. At eight o'clock a.m., in spite of all endeavours, there was found to be eighteen feet of water in the after-hold. The commander then gave orders for the passengers to leave the vessel, which was accomplished in a quiet, orderly manner. Coals and cargo were then thrown overboard to lighten the ship, and the donkey engine, which for a while had broken down, was again set going; but the water still gained, and the sea, having by this time risen, was making a clean breach over the quarter-deck. At 11.30 all hope of saving the ship having been given up, the commander gave the order to take to the boats, and was himself the last to leave the ship. At 12.20 the ship foundered, going down stern foremost. The boats made all sail, and steered for Cape Palmas, distant 210 miles, the commander having previously given the course. A strong breeze from the south by west was blowing, and the sea rising. The latitude of the ship when she foundered was ascertained to be 1.56 north by the meridian altitude obtained from the boats. As the second life-boat and first and second cutters outsailed the remaining five boats, they shortened sail, and at dusk, the boats being out of sight, hove to that they might come up; but as the other boats did not appear by half-past seven it was deemed advisable to proceed, the lives of so many women and children being at stake. The three boats kept in company during the night till noon the following day, when the first and second cutters parted company. The second life-boat was carried on by the strong breeze till the night of the 24th, after which calms, squalls, and a thunderstorm were experienced, until the boats were picked up. The first and second cutters saw a brigantine-rigged steamer at daybreak on the 24th, and passed unobserved within three miles of her, although signals were made to attract attention. They made the land at six o'clock in the morning, between Grand Testas and Cape Palmas, and steered for it. They were then picked up by the screw-steamer *Congo*, of Glasgow, commanded by Captain Liversedge, about three in the afternoon of the same day. On hearing of other boats to the southward, Captain Liversedge immediately placed a look-out at the mast-head, and in about an hour and a half observed the second life-boat, which he picked up at six in the evening, about six miles from Grand Testas. During the night, and until six o'clock the following morning, Captain Liversedge searched for the remaining boats and burned night-signals every half hour. It is supposed that the steamer seen on the morning of the 25th by the first and second cutters, and which probably was the screw-steamer *Coanza*, must have picked up the remaining boats and made search for the second life-boat and first and second cutters, which would account for her not having been passed by the steamer *Congo*, as her commander had anticipated. All the boats on leaving the ship were well rigged, efficiently manned, watered, and provisioned, and there is every reason to believe would meet with the same good fortune as the three boats picked up. The coolness and decision displayed by Captain Maclean Wait was incomparable during this sad disaster, and inspired the utmost confidence in passengers and crew."

Mr. Stevenson's sketch, which we have engraved, shows all the boats, each under charge of one of the ship's officers, as named beneath the Engraving, assembled at a safe distance, and awaiting the disappearance of the ship in her final plunge to the bottom of the sea.

The Yorkshire Association of Baptists opened its annual conference at Scarborough on Tuesday morning in the Albemarle Baptist Chapel. There was a fair attendance of delegates, and among those present was Mr. John Barran, M.P. The inaugural address was delivered by Mr. J. A. Crowther, the subject being "Systematic Giving." In the evening a large meeting was held in aid of the Baptist Temperance Society.

Last Saturday the trial of the indictment for libel preferred by M. Demetrius Lambri against Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., the proprietor of *Truth*, which began the previous Monday, was concluded before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury. His Lordship left the following questions to the jury:—1. Do you believe that M. Lambri and a confederate cheated at cards at Raphael's? 2. Do you believe that he and a confederate cheated at cards at the De Sterkes? 3. Do you believe that he conspired with Belliard and Guagni to come to this country to win money by cheating at cards? 4. Do you believe that he assumes the fictitious title of "Pasha" in order to obtain an introduction into club and private houses for the purpose of winning money by means of cheating at cards? The jury, after a deliberation of half an hour, answered these in the affirmative. At the instance of Mr. Littler, Q.C., the further question was put to the jury:—Do you believe that M. Lambri cheated at the London clubs? To this the jury replied that they had not sufficient evidence on the point. The Lord Chief Justice then directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, and a verdict of not guilty was returned accordingly.





Mail-boat (fourth officer)  
Gig (carpenter)

Dingey (first quartermaster)

First Cutter (third officer)  
Third Life-boat (second officer).

Second Cutter (boatswain)

Second Life-boat (first officer)

First Life-boat (captain)

FOUNDERING OF THE UNION COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIP AMERICAN: THE BOATS LEAVING THE SHIP.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. STEVENSON, THIRD OFFICER.





ROMBERG'S TOY SYMPHONY: PERFORMANCE AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## PARLIAMENT.

The opposing hosts of Parliament—duly encouraged the previous day, the Conservative Party by the Earl of Beaconsfield at the Bridgewater House conclave, the Liberal leaders at Mr. Gladstone's and Earl Granville's Ministerial dinners—met on Thursday to go through the preliminary fencing which invariably follows the formal opening of the Session by Royal Commission. Faithfully though ancient rites are observed at this perfunctory ceremony, and brilliantly though the Royal Commissioners are apparessed in their scarlet robes and crowned with three-cornered hats, the performance somehow seems to lack dignity. Whether it is that the exalted mortals of the realm have degenerated in deportment since the prosaic garb of everyday life has come into fashion, or whatever be the reason, it is undeniable that no sooner have the Lord Chancellor and his fellow-Commissioners filed in, attired in robes which vie in gorgeousness with Joseph's coat, than they evince an eager desire to escape from the gilded chamber and divest themselves of their unaccustomed clothing. The Queen's Speech read by the Lord Chancellor to a sparse assemblage of peers, and to the Speaker and his following of Commons at the bar, the Right Hon. Henry William Bouverie Brand leads the members of the Lower Chamber back to the House of Commons, and from his Chair endeavours to emulate the elocution of the noble Lord on the woollack, and succeeds in endowing the sentences of her Majesty's Speech with certain ornatness, the fruit of long practice.

But it is at the evening sittings that are performed those skilful passes and feints, which closely resemble the opening movements of practised fencers. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Elgin was selected to move, and Lord Sandhurst to second, the Address; in the Lower House, Mr. Albert Grey, member for South Northumberland, and Mr. Hugh Mason, member for Ashton-under-Lyne, were chosen to fulfil the same duties; and, whether these noble Lords and hon. members acquit themselves more or less easily, their moral courage inevitably gains for them commendation from the Ministerial and Opposition leaders. To the last-named it is reserved to put a degree of reality and energy into their feints, but rarely is the actual line of attack and defence developed in the formal debate upon the Queen's Speech.

The Marquis of Ripon is well on his way to India, and in happy ignorance of the objections raised in some quarters to his appointment. To Lord Oranmore and Browne, who, as chairman of the annual meeting of the British Reformation Society, had conveyed to the Prime Minister the Society's objections to a Roman Catholic filling the post, Mr. Gladstone has, through his private secretary, declared—

That her Majesty's Government repose a particular confidence in the honour, integrity, and impartiality of Lord Ripon; and that they are convinced, from long experience of his personal qualities, that he would never allow his own religious leanings or profession to interfere with the perfect equity of his conduct in any case where religious interests might be concerned.

The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, was on Saturday last re-elected without opposition for North-East Lancashire. The previous day the noble Lord's seat for the Radnor Boroughs was put up for competition again, and won by Mr. Evans Williams, the Liberal candidate, who had a majority of 68 votes over the Conservative, Captain Otway.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. W. M. Johnson, was on Monday re-elected for Mallow by a considerable majority (201 against 52) over the Parnellite, Mr. R. W. Kelly.

Mr. Parnell was consoled the same day by being elected in Dublin Sessional leader of the Irish Home-Rule members by a majority of five over Mr. Shaw, who on Tuesday declared he would only yield allegiance to the new Parliamentary chief on condition that he renounced the extreme opinions on the land question to which he had given expression in Ireland and in America.

Sir John Lubbock, it seems pretty certain, will find his way into the House of Commons again, as Mr. Lowe's successor in the representation of London University. But where is Sir Julian Goldsmid to rest his head? In the Liberal interest, Sir Julian on Tuesday contested the seat vacated by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; but Sandwich chose the Conservative candidate, Mr. Crompton Roberts, by a majority of 440—1145 to 705. The same day saw another Conservative success. In the Wigtown Burghs, a member of the new Ministry, Mr. M'Laren, the Lord Advocate, sought re-election, but suffered defeat at the hands of Mr. Mark Stewart, who scored a majority of 23. The Right Hon. Hugh Law, Attorney-General for Ireland, was on Wednesday re-elected without opposition for the county of Londonderry. It will be for Sir William Harcourt and Mr. M'Laren to find more congenial constituencies. Mr. Plimsoll graciously offers to retire from Derby in favour of the Home Secretary, but Derby exhibits a little maidenly diffidence prior to Sir William Harcourt's declaration of his intentions.

## A TOY SYMPHONY.

There was an amusing novelty and curiosity in the way of musical performances, mentioned briefly in our last, at the concert which took place in St. James's Hall on the Friday evening, by the arrangement of Lady Folkestone, for the benefit of the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond-street. It was Romberg's "Toy Symphony," executed by some of our most accomplished musicians with the simplest instruments, different kinds of pipes and whistles being used to imitate the voices of birds, rather as a musical joke than as an exhibition of fine art. Our page of Illustrations shows the appearance of these distinguished performers while engaged in manipulating such unwonted instruments on the platform, very much to the amusement of a crowded and fashionable audience, among whom were the Prince and Princess of Wales. The gentlemen so engaged were Messrs. Arthur Sullivan (cuckoo), Charles Hallé (quail), Joseph Barnby (nightingale), Arthur Chappell (woodpecker), A. Ruediger (drum), Blumenthal (rattle), Dr. Stainer and Mr. Kuhe (trumpets), Mr. Engel (triangle), Mr. Manns and Mr. Cousins (first violins), Mr. Carl Rosa and Mr. Santley (second violins), Mr. Ganz (viola), Mr. Daubert (violinello), Mr. Prokatzky (double bass), Messrs. Cowen and J. F. Barnett (pianoforte). Sir Julius Benedict officiated as bellringer, and Mr. Henry Leslie was the conductor. The effect of the performance may be easily imagined. An equally curious feature of the concert was the rendering of the "Soldier's March" from "Faust," conducted by Madame Trebelli, the band consisting, according to the programme, of "a hundred mirlitons." This is the French appellation of an apparatus which is put into the mouth, like a Jew's harp, to produce a comical alteration of the voice.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and their wives, have promised to visit the Margate branch of the Old Kent-road Deaf and Dumb Asylum on July 9, when his Lordship will lay the foundation-stone of the additional buildings now in course of erection at that institution.

## NOVELS.

Newspapers have evidently furnished a great deal, if not the main bulk, of the materials used for the composition of *Memoirs of a Cynic*, edited by William Gilbert (Tinsley Brothers), a work which it is convenient to regard as a novel, because of its three volumes and its occasional pieces of romance, although it belongs rather to the category of nondescripts. A self-styled cynic, whose cynicism is a palpable pretence, belied on nearly every page, professes to give some account of his personal experience from childhood to the age of sixty. The narrative is, therefore, naturally autobiographical in form; and, whether the writer did or did not play a part in many or some of the scenes depicted and commented upon, there is reason to believe that they are for the most part, if not in every instance, true pictures of real life. The author, then, may be said to belong to the realistic school, though not to those representatives of that school who seem to consider that to be realistic you must necessarily be obscene and indecent. He certainly deals with what is very horrible and very repulsive, but, though he may cause his readers to feel sick at heart with his descriptions of human misery and human disease, he writes not a word and describes not a situation which can shock the most delicate sense of propriety. He leaves the employment of filthy language, the exhibition of passions in full play, and the details of bestial immorality to M. Zola and company. Moreover, he gives us the bright with the dark, the good with the evil, the pathetic with the disgusting. Between the lines, all through his pages, may be read by those who have eyes to see a gospel of the purest kind, an exhortation to all that is noble and manly and kind, a warning against all that is selfish and mean and tyrannical. He adopts a satirical, cynical tone, it is true; but that is plainly a mere ruse to avoid an appearance of sentimentality. An idea of his drift may be obtained from what he says about some of his own characters. "In my opinion," he remarks, "the poor paralysed woman, who resided in a Westminster alms-house, and who sheltered and tried to reclaim the daughter of a former fellow-servant, but who was murdered by her, did an action as charitable as the one who cast her mite into the treasury." She, however, obtained little sympathy, but a considerable amount of blame, for her want of caution." As a "still more striking example" of disinterested charity he mentions an "incorrigibly profligate virago who resided in one of the vilest slums of the Almonry in Westminster." This "wretched drab had taken pity on a poor man suffering from a dreadful cancer, who had been driven from the sick ward of the parish workhouse by the paupers in it, the sight of his wound being too hideous for them to support." This is a dreadfully sickening but wonderfully touching story, as narrated at length in the body of the work. It is scarcely, however, so affecting as the almost equally ghastly description of the well-born and wealthy lady who, herself "suffering from a comparatively rare but dreadful malady, known to the profession under the name of *Lupus*" and so disfigured by her disease that she had to wear a mask and thick veil, nevertheless went about doing good among her poor and sick neighbours. From all this it will be reasonably concluded that the book is not exactly pleasant reading; but it is full of sound purpose and of wholesome admonition, simply but impressively conveyed. Nor is it invariably gloomy; it is illumined by certain rays of cheerfulness and by certain flashes of humour, though it must be confessed the humour is generally of a grim and sardonic sort. The author hits the aristocracy pretty hard now and then, but he hits the clergy—the superior members of the clerical body, that is to say, still harder, without regard sometimes, perhaps, for strict justice. He also hits all manner of civic corporations hard; in fact, he hits hard all round, and his method of proceeding may be best expressed by the vulgar phrase applied to a very different person of whom it was said that "he went sloshing about." Sometimes, nay, very often, he undoubtedly hits the right object; and it were well if we could hope that the blow would strike home.

Periodical publication is admirably adapted for such novels as *Reata*, by E. D. Gerard (William Blackwood and Sons), which has been reprinted, if memory may be trusted, from the magazine bearing the publishers' name; for each monthly instalment would be sure to contain something graceful and charming, something which would dwell in the mind and create a desire for more, whereas, when all the successive parts are collected together in three volumes to form one continuous whole, the heaven, which was sufficient for its purpose from interval to interval, hardly suffices in the lump. The heaven is, of course, still distributed as it was before, but its influence is not so perceptible. The story, nevertheless, is extremely interesting in parts, and to be highly commended as a whole; it is written in excellent style, it is wholesome in tone, bright, original, and picturesque. Moreover, it is constructed with conscientious elaboration, although it rests upon so fragile a foundation that one or two of the characters are constantly in danger of blowing the whole fabric to pieces by a sudden breath of suspicion, or of self-betrayal. The novel bears a sub-title, couched in the words of the old question: "What's in a name?" And, as regards the tale, there is so much in a name, that the secret of the plot might be divulged in a moment by inadvertent employment of a certain appellation. The scene is not laid in England, but partly in Mexico, partly in Austria, or in the Austro-Polish dominions, and that gives the author, who seems to be well acquainted with Mexican, Austrian, and Austro-Polish life, an opportunity of introducing some sketches which will have all the attraction of freshness and novelty as well as of beauty for English readers. The heroine, whose Christian name is supposed to be Reata, will win the heart of every reader at her very first appearance, and will retain her powers of fascination to the very end, however unnatural or inexplicable, or even blameworthy, her conduct may appear upon one or two occasions; for the hero, a handsome, vain, fortune-hunting, vacillating, impecunious officer of Hussars, no very favourable opinion can be expressed, although he is probably very true to life. He may even command the suffrages of the women who read the tale; but the men are less likely to be impressed with his merits, and may think that he is rewarded far beyond his deserts. He is, however, a fair specimen of a woman's hero, and that is why there is some reason to believe that the novel will find greater acceptance among the gentler than among the rougher sex. In fact, it would not be going to any very reckless extent of assertion if it were roundly stated that the story is essentially a woman's romance; it is nearly all love, engagements, disengagements, marriages, births, and deaths. The plot is woven out of a girl's freak, which leads a lovely young woman of one-and-twenty to pass herself off for a sexagenarian, or not much under that age. Of course there are considerable difficulties in the way of such an assumption, and the wonder is that the game is kept up so long without discovery. A mere freak of the kind is clearly a very weak thread upon which to hang the contents of three closely-printed volumes; and it is fortunate that the writer had descriptive resources and literary graces to rely upon beyond the interest attaching to the various incidents.

A melancholy case of a writer cut off in the very act, as it were, of writing is mentioned in a note prefixed to *Honor Carmichael*, by Henrietta A. Duff (Richard Bentley and Son), a "study," as it is called, in two volumes, which, though complete so far as the story they contain is concerned, were prevented by an "early and lamented death" from receiving final revision at the hands of her who could have best supplied it. But very little revision, no doubt, was required. The very first page is calculated to prepossess the reader most favourably; it is so pleasant to find that one is to be carried off for a while, if only in imagination, far away to the South of France. A "thorough change" is always refreshing, if it be nothing more than a "make-believe." And some very pretty descriptions, almost poetical in their picturesqueness, follow immediately upon the reader's transportation to the fair land of France. The "study," however, which may be presumed to have Honor Carmichael for its subject, is not commenced until more than a hundred pages, containing a preliminary tale of a sad and somewhat tragic complexion, have been traversed. We then come upon Honor, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. Carmichael, Vicar of St. Mark's, somewhere in London, to which the scene is suddenly shifted. She is about nineteen years of age, with "a pale, grave face," with "soft, kind eyes, blue-grey, like the sky," with "fair hair, a gentle voice, and very quiet ways;" she is tall of stature, and, having lost her mother many years ago, has been, for "almost as long as she can remember," at the head of her father's very small household. The "study," however, now progresses rapidly: in a page or two Honor is virtually "engaged," for the second time; in a few more pages she has crossed the sea that she may be brought into communication with certain people whose acquaintance the reader has already made in France, and in another page or two she has saved one of those people from a watery grave. She thus forms a friendship, "doomed also to prove so fatal," so fatal, indeed, that it robs her of her lover, and indirectly of her little sister, who dies of diphtheria, caught in consequence of the friendship. The "study" is not remarkable for profundity or for very careful and minute analysis, nor is any very profitable lesson or warning to be gathered from it. Honor is undoubtedly a rare example of sisterly devotion; but it is a question whether her sense of duty towards her sister does not render her insensible to other duties of not much less importance. The "study," moreover, of Honor Carmichael's character is by no means the most striking or interesting part of the book. Perhaps we are to understand that the novel is to be regarded as a "study," not of the heroine alone or in particular, but of several personages; and, if that be so, the explanatory term is perfectly intelligible, for there is a variety of portraits sketched with well-marked individuality. The incidents are, for the most part, painful, and even the conclusion is sad; the latter part of the story is diphtheritic to an unnecessarily disagreeable extent; there is a sort of wideness in the construction of the tale, as well as in the dialogue and the behaviour of the persons engaged; there is a somewhat tedious superabundance of short and easy exercises in the French language; and the principal charm of the novel lies in the purity of tone, the intensity of feeling, and the graceful descriptive pieces.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have recently issued a handy and inexpensive edition of the late Dr. Buxfield's "Israel Restored," the oratorio produced at the Norwich Festival of 1852, and recently performed at the Royal Albert Hall, under the direction of Mr. William Carter, as noticed by us at the time. The same publishers have likewise brought out—also in a cheap large octavo edition—Mr. Silas's Mass in C, a work in which there is much effective writing for solo voices, chorus, and organ; Miss Alice Mary Smith's clever cantata, "Ode to the North-East Wind," for chorus and orchestra; and Mr. Jackson's cantata, "The Year," successfully produced at the Bradford Festival of 1859, being also issued in the same shape by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.

From the same publishers we have "Scenes in the Scottish Highlands," three characteristic pieces for the pianoforte, composed by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, entitled, respectively, "On the Hillside," "On the Loch" and "On the Heather." There is much ingenious and effective writing in each of these movements.

"Six Songs for Soprano or Tenor," composed by Hermann Goetz, op. 12 (Novello, Ewer, and Co.), are very interesting pieces by the composer who has only recently become famous here, through the performance of his symphony in F minor, and his opera, "The Taming of the Shrew," the latter work having been produced in English by Mr. Carl Rosa during his recent season at Her Majesty's Theatre. The songs bear the titles of "The Secret," "The Gentle Touch," "The Passage Bird," "Gertrude's Song," "The Forsaken Maiden," and "Soothing." The original text—by various German poets—has been well rendered into an English version by the Rev. J. Troutbeck. The music is full of character and variety in its vocal portions, and the accompaniments have a special value far above the average.

"The Night is Clear" (Novello, Ewer, and Co.) is a scena and aria from Conradin Kreutzer's once popular opera, "Das Nachtlager in Granada." This extract is an effective piece—with some good contrasts—and has been sung with much success by Mr. Santley, who has supplied this edition with an English version of the original German text.

"The Old Poet" and "The Dustman" (Messrs. Chappell and Co.) are continuations of the series of Mr. J. L. Molloy's "Songs after Hans Andersen," the English words having been supplied by F. E. Weatherly. The music of the pieces here specified is simple yet characteristic. The melody of each is well marked and flowing, while being easy of execution and requiring but a limited compass of voice.

Messrs. Chappell and Co. have issued some other pleasing vocal pieces lying within ordinary executive powers. Among these are Mr. Alfred Cellier's "Old Dreams" (which has reached a fifth edition), Mr. J. L. Roeckel's songs, "What the firelight told" and "In Dell and Dingle," "Shadows of the Past" (ballad), and "Milchester Market" (song), both by C. H. R. Marriott; A. D. Duviols's ballad "The Lovers of Linger Lane," and "The Cooing of the Dove," song, by the same; "The Tramp," a song in the declamatory style by A. Whiteley, "The Old Oak Tree," a piece of a similar character by R. Dawre, and "Harold on a Summer's Day" (song), and "La Reine d'Amour" (romance), both by W. Fullerton.

Of a less popular description is Mr. Charles Salaman's "Lectus in morte passeris" (also published by Messrs. Chappell and Co.). This is another of those settings of words by ancient classic authors of which Mr. Salaman has produced several successful examples. The piece now alluded to is a scena to words by Catullus, and consists of recitative and cantabile passages offering some well-contrasted effects, which are heightened by several changes of time and key.

"Home Treasures" (Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.) comprise a series of popular melodies arranged in an easy style as piano-forte duets.



## NEW BOOKS.

How wide a difference there is between pure, spontaneous humour and factitious drollery has often been pointed out; and the difference is vividly recalled to mind by a perusal of *A Tramp Abroad*, by Mark Twain (Chatto and Windus), wherein the author has apparently devoted himself through the greater part of two volumes to the task of being deliberately and laboriously funny. That he has succeeded now and then, and even frequently, in producing a ludicrous effect is undeniable; it is impossible to help laughing from time to time, but the laughter is of the kind provoked by the sight of some elaborately extravagant caricature rather than by some electric flash of fancy or some delicately suggested and nevertheless irresistibly comic idea. Curious diction, strange oaths, outlandish slang, and grotesque profanity, the ridiculous being, as we know, but one step from the sublime, are prominent characteristics of the humour displayed. Moreover, the humorous stories, or the best of them, having no relation whatever to the places or persons in connection with which or with whom they are introduced, create an impression of unfitness, whereby the appearance of a continued strain is considerably augmented. One of the most ponderously constructed jokes, on the subject of a supposed duel between M. Gambetta and M. Fourtoun, will probably seem to many readers both silly and offensive, and only less silly than offensive. However, Americans, for the author, it is scarcely necessary to say, is an American, may differ from other people who speak English as to what is legitimate and as to what is facetious also. Nor is the fun the only part of the book which is "made up;" old accounts of Alpine ascents and Alpine accidents are drawn upon to complete the desired number of pages. As for the origin of the "tramp abroad," the author relates, in his sardonically facetious style, that in March, 1878, "it had been many years since the world had been afforded the spectacle of a man adventurous enough to undertake a journey through Europe on foot;" so he determined "to furnish to mankind the spectacle." He cannot, however, be said to have carried out his intention very literally. He pretends to have taken with him "a Mr. Harris;" but this is, almost certainly, only another of those elaborate jests already referred to, for it is pretty clear that "Mr. Harris" is an altogether imaginary personage belonging to the family of the more celebrated "Mrs." Harris. The author's main object appears to have been to obtain a knowledge of the German language. His attempt, if not a complete failure, was not attended with complete success; for he makes the most egregious mistakes in quoting the simplest expressions. No wonder he grew angry with the language, which acts upon him as a red rag upon a bull, so that he falls upon it and worries it. He has dedicated many pages to showing up what he considers the absurdities of German, and very amusing he renders himself in the process; but he errs greatly if he supposes that he has had no predecessors, not much less amusing and perhaps more proficient, in the same line. At any rate, he ought not to bring false accusations against even a language; he should not state that the Germans, for instance, have no masculine word for a tom-cat. The very first dictionary he consulted would have told him better. But accuracy is clearly not much in his way. He speaks of being "content to enjoy looking at the blue Lake of Lucerne;" as if blueness were a noticeable peculiarity of that lake, whereas it is notorious that the Lake of Geneva, because it is blue, is considered singular in colour among the lakes of Switzerland, and has been, for that very reason, the subject of scientific investigation. The author had some interesting experience in Heidelberg, and he makes some shrewd and amusing remarks about painting, music, and architecture. His book, however, conveys very little serious information, and contains very little that is new; it is, on the other hand, highly entertaining in parts, though the entertainment it affords is of the burlesque order, and reminds one of the mirrors which cause amusement by means of distortion. He is, of course, hard upon the fleas and the tourists he encountered, if he did not invent them, as he appears to have invented Mr. Harris; and he deals out equal measure to all bores and monstrosities, whether Britishers or Americans.

A short but interesting biographical introduction puts the reader on pleasantly expectant terms with *The Purcell Papers*: by the late Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu (Richard Bentley and Son), three volumes containing a collection of stories "now for the first time" published together. The author of the memoir is Mr. Albert Perceval Graves, who appears to have good reason for concluding that the late Mr. Le Fanu came of "a noble Huguenot family," permitted to emigrate to this country "upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes," and who, with equally good reason, maintains that "Mr. Wilkie Collins, amongst our living novelists, best compares with Le Fanu," giving to the former the palm as a realist and contriver of plots, to the latter as an idealist and delineator of character. The late Mr. Le Fanu's great strength lay in his "power over the mysterious, the grotesque, and the horrible," as these "Purcell Papers" will testify; and they will also bear witness that he was not deficient in pathos and that Irish humour which consists chiefly in laughable modes of expression. The "Purcell Papers" are supposed to be selected from documents in the handwriting of a fictitious parish priest, the Rev. Francis Purcell, of Drumcoolagh, referring to events in some of which he himself was personally concerned. Murder, whether on the duelling ground or in its most felonious aspect, is freely interspersed among the incidents; ghosts flit frequently over the pages; and, in fact, the papers are chiefly interesting as specimens of the author's gradual development from a writer of short but strong and thrilling narratives into the three-volume novelist, whose mastery of the weird and the horrible, combined with skill in portraiture, fertility of fancy, and excellence in literary workmanship, exercised an irresistible spell over a certain large class of readers, to whose notice the "Purcell Papers" can be confidently and cordially recommended. There will be found the young bud of the horrible before it blossomed into perfect ghastliness.

The Four-in-Hand Club did not meet on Wednesday, as had been announced, but will turn out at the Magazine, Hyde Park, at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, June 2, to drive to the Crystal Palace for luncheon. The Coaching Club will meet at the Magazine, Hyde Park, to-day (Saturday) at twelve o'clock, and drive to the Orleans Club for luncheon.

During the winter season, which has lately closed, about 8500 persons, exclusive of persons engaged as chorus-singers, &c., found employment in connection with the stage in the 350 regular theatres of Germany. This gives an average of about twenty-four persons per theatre intimately connected with dramatic representation—as actors, prompters, &c. The majority of the theatres close on April 1 or May 1, and not more than fifty remain open during the summer. About 7200 members of the dramatic profession in Germany are thus placed out of employment. Perhaps a fifth of these may find short engagements in connection with the summer theatres.

## HOME NEWS.

Sir J. D. Astley has promised to return 20 per cent of his rents to his tenants for the next three years.

The Corporation of London has voted £105 for the relief of the distress by famine in Kurdistan, Armenia, and Persia.

Mr. F. J. Clark, of Bracebridge Hall, Lincoln, has been elected Mayor of Lincoln, in the room of the late Mr. Brogden.

The annual meeting of the delegates of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows has been held this week at King's Lynn.

Messrs. Henry Wallis, Henry Moore, Oswald W. Brierly, and Samuel Read have been elected members of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

The Rev. Charles Niven, Queen's College, Cork, has been appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in Aberdeen University, in succession to the late Professor Thomson.

Under the presidency of Professor Newman, the annual meeting of the Vegetarian Society of England was held at Cambridge on the 13th inst.

Mr. Goschen, accompanied by his brother, Mr. Edward Goschen, left London for Constantinople on Monday evening by the South-Eastern Railway from Charing-cross.

A new line of railway, four miles in length, between Manchester and Oldham, was opened on Monday. The line lessens the distance between the towns by railway by three-quarters of a mile.

The *London Gazette* records the appointment of Mr. Mundella as fourth Charity Commissioner for England and Wales; and the grant of a knighthood to Mr. Farrer Herschell, M.P., Q.C., Solicitor-General.

A loan exhibition of works of art, amounting in value to £8000, has been held this week at St. Saviour's Mission Room, Fleet-road, Haverstock-hill, in connection with the South Hampstead Working Men's Club.

Sir Robert Christison has, at the request of the Edinburgh University Conservative Association, consented to be nominated for the office of Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, vacant in November next.

The ninth annual dinner of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and their friends was held on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. G. W. Sandford, the president of the society.

An anniversary festival of the Grocers and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Society was held last week at the Cannon-street Hotel, and subscriptions amounting in the aggregate to over £2000 were announced.

The Duke of Cambridge, who presided at the annual meeting of the supporters of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army recently held pointed out that the institution had cleared itself from debt and funded £1200.

Mr. James Howard, M.P., for Bedfordshire, opened a large Wesleyan bazaar, in the Walter-street-place Hall, Luton, on Monday. The Wesleyans are prosecuting an extension scheme, which will involve an outlay of between £5000 and £6000, and it is expected that a large sum will be raised by the bazaar.

A monument erected to the memory of the soldiers buried with martial honours in the parish of Canonsgate since the year 1692 has been handed over to the custody of Major-General Hope, Commander of the Forces in North Britain, and the officers of the Edinburgh garrison. The memorial is of Aberdeen granite, and bears a suitable inscription.

The annual conversazione given by the President and members of Metropolitan Counties Section of the British Medical Association took place yesterday week at the South Kensington Museum, and was attended by a large and brilliant company, including several representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and members of both branches of the Legislature.

General Beauchamp Walker, the Director-General of Military Education, on Tuesday distributed the prizes and commissions to the Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. This was the close of the first of the accelerated terms rendered necessary by the demand for officers. The reports of the examiners were very satisfactory. Among the Cadets now leaving is Prince Ibrahim, son of the ex-Khedive of Egypt.

A loan ethnographical museum is about to be opened at the Walker Art-Gallery at Liverpool, and is intended to illustrate the prehistoric period of man in Europe and Asia, and there will be exhibited, for the purpose of comparison, a large series of objects from the primitive peoples of Africa, America, and Australasia. The exhibition will be opened with a conversazione next Tuesday, May 25, when Professor Mivart will give an address.

Twenty-three persons lost their lives and a large number sustained injuries last Saturday morning through the bursting of a boiler at the works of the Birchill Hall Iron Company, Walsall. A meeting was held at Walsall on Wednesday, the Mayor presiding, for the purpose of considering the best means for starting a fund for the relief of those who have been rendered destitute by this explosion. It is estimated that £12,000 will be necessary.

The Council of the Society of Arts have awarded the Fothergill gold medal, offered for the best means of protecting ships from loss by fire or by sinking, to Mr. Donald Currie, M.A., for the improvements he has introduced into his passenger-steamers, having for their object the prevention of loss of life at sea from fire or accident, and exemplified in the ship *Granatully Castle*, of the Castle line of packets. They further recommend that a Society of Arts silver medal be awarded to Mr. J. W. Wood for his leak-stopper.

Yesterday week the Lady Mayoress (Lady Truscott) gave a Cinderella dance at the Mansion House, the guests numbering over a hundred.—The Lady Mayoress did not hold her usual reception at the Mansion House on Tuesday owing to her absence with the Lord Mayor from London on a visit to Truro.—To the Judges' dinner on June 1, the Lord Chancellor, the French Ambassador (M. Léon Say), the Home Secretary, and General Lord Chelmsford have, among others, accepted invitations.

Princess Mary Adelaide was present last week at the repetition of the second series of the "Tableaux Vivants" at Cromwell House, and honoured Mr. and Mrs. Frenke with her presence at supper afterwards. The proceeds of the two representations on the 11th and 12th realised £600 for the benefit of the Artists' Orphan Fund. Next Tuesday, the 25th inst., and on Monday the 31st, a third series of the tableaux will be given, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Royal Caledonian Asylum.

The Volunteer commanding officers have resolved to apply to the War Office for permission to hold a review to celebrate the twenty-first year of the existence of the Volunteer Force, and to send an application to the Queen to allow a parade of the force before her Majesty during the summer at such time and place as she may be pleased to appoint.—The general meeting of the National Rifle Association announced to be held on the 19th inst., at the Royal United Service Institution, is postponed to the 27th inst. The chair will be taken at three o'clock by the Duke of Cambridge.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the first week in May was 86,887, of whom 47,519 were in workhouses and 39,368 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877, these figures show an increase of 3379, 5824, and 4727 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 855, of whom 609 were men, 207 women, and 39 children.

A deputation of the Kyrle Society, headed by the Duke of Westminster, waited yesterday week on the Metropolitan Board of Works, and presented a memorial praying the Board to take steps towards throwing the gardens of Lincoln's-inn-fields open to the public of that densely-populated locality. Application, his Grace said, had already been made on the subject to the trustees of the gardens, but they had refused to entertain such application. The memorial was referred to the Works and General Purposes Committee.

On the invitation of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles on Monday paid their annual visit to Cliveden. A brigade field-day of metropolitan volunteer regiments will be held this (Saturday) afternoon in Bushey-park, under the command of Colonel E. S. Burnaby, M.P., Grenadier Guards. The brigade will be made up of the London Rifle Brigade (Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. D. Hayter, M.P.), the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service) and 50th Middlesex (Bank of England), Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Bury, K.C.M.G.; 26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks), Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, M.P., and the 49th Middlesex (Post-Office), Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor.

Many will be glad to learn that the beautiful grounds at Muswell-hill and the large and costly building there, suitable, more or less, for promenade concerts, theatrical and equestrian performances, and various kinds of evening entertainments, are not to be lost to the public. The Alexandra Palace, with the park of over 200 acres in extent, has been taken on a lease by Mr. Willing, the senior partner in the firm of Willing and Co., the well-known advertising agents, and last Saturday the place was reopened for the season of 1880. Mr. W. H. Jones, the manager, speaking to the company invited to assist at the opening, indicated a change of policy not only liberal, but radical enough to please a large section of "the million" whose support the new administration specially seek to gain.

The appeal has been decided in the case of the Queen v. Sir Charles Reed, the chairman of the London School Board. The question in dispute was whether the School Board is entitled to obtain temporary loans or advances for short periods anticipating the rates already made, but not yet come in, for the purpose of providing for current expenses, and charging the ratepayers with the interest payable for such advances. The Queen's Bench Division, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Lush, and Mr. Justice Manisty, held that the Board had this authority; whereupon the Government auditor, who had disallowed the interest on such advances, appealed. Lords Justices Brett, Cotton, and Thesiger, having taken time to consider their judgment, have allowed the appeal, reversing the judgment below.

The memorial provided by a national sixpenny subscription in memory of those who perished at the wreck of the Princess Alice in September, 1878, has been erected in Woolwich Cemetery, at the summit of the hillock where the bodies of the unclaimed dead lie buried. The memorial consists of a handsome cross of white marble, about 16ft. high, and the pedestal is inscribed as follows:—"The saloon-steamer Princess Alice, returning from a pleasure excursion, was wrecked off Tripcock Point by collision with the steam collier Bywell Castle on the night of Sept. 8, 1878. It was computed that 700 men, women, and children were on board; of these about 550 were drowned, and 120 were buried near this place. To the memory of those who perished, this cross was erected by a national 6d. subscription, to which more than 23,000 persons contributed. 'In the midst of life we are in death.' 'Jesu, Mercy.'" At all the graves have been placed small head-stones, bearing the names of such of the dead as were identified.

The rustications of undergraduates from University College, Oxford, indicted on account of the "screwing in" of the Senior Proctor, are at an end. The Master of University College on Wednesday morning issued the following notice:—"A principal participant in the proceedings of Tuesday, the 11th inst., having in a letter dated May 18, and received this morning, taken the responsibility of his act, the Master and Fellows are glad to feel justified in inviting those members of the college who wish to keep the present term to return to Oxford as soon as possible." The prize for the Ellerton Theological Essay has been awarded to A. T. S. Goodrick, B.A., Fellow of St. John's College.—The following prizes have been awarded at Cambridge:—Chancellor's English Medal to H. F. Wilson, scholar of Trinity. For the Porson Prize C. H. Garland, St. John's, and W. R. Inge, scholar of King's, are equal. The Powis Medal is gained by W. Wyse, of Trinity.—The Foreign Language Prize (French) in Durham University has been awarded to W. R. Nightingale, of University College.—Lord Aberdeen, President of the Council of Aberystwith University College, is in communication with Mr. Gladstone respecting State aid for higher education in Wales. The council have adopted a new scheme for regulating the college scholarships and exhibitions.—The Rev. C. J. Cruttwell, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Cambridge, has been appointed Head Master of Malvern College, in place of the Rev. A. Faber, resigned.—Mr. W. A. B. Coolidge, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, has been elected Professor of English at St. David's College, Lampeter.

The reports of the general officers commanding corps and divisions, and of the officers commanding the artillery, which took part in the volunteer review at Brighton on Easter Monday, have been issued. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the General commanding the southern division, in forwarding the reports to the Duke of Cambridge, states that he has every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the "general idea" was carried out. He notices most favourably the "extraordinary punctuality" of the whole proceedings, the steadiness of the volunteers, their great improvement in order and discipline, and their deliberation in firing. The mistakes of the officers, noticeable in moving their men in too close order under fire, and in the confusion which prevailed when the opposing forces came into close contact, were such, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is convinced, as could be speedily corrected if the officers could be accustomed to drill with larger bodies and with regular troops. The advance in general efficiency was most marked. The Prince adds that he cannot omit mentioning "the cheerful submission of all ranks to the severe hardships which most of the corps had to endure during a long and tedious day's work"—some of the regiments having paraded as early as two a.m., while they could not reach home before midnight. The conduct of the volunteers was most excellent. In forwarding Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar's report the Duke of Cambridge says he has much pleasure in bearing the most favourable testimony, from his personal observations, to the marked improvement that has taken place in the volunteer force during the last few years.



## MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



MR. E. R. WODEHOUSE (BATH).

Only son of Sir Philip Wodehouse, K.C.B., late Governor Cape of Good Hope and Bombay. Born 1835. Educated Eton, Balliol College, Oxford. Called to Bar 1861. Joined Norfolk Circuit, practised special pleader. Was private secretary to his cousin, Earl of Kimberley, Privy Seal Office, 1868-70, Colonial Office, 1870-74.



MR. W. N. NICHOLSON (NEWARK).

Eldest son of late Mr. B. Nicholson; born 1816, educated at Newark Grammar School. Well-known firm of W. N. Nicholson and Son, agricultural engineers, Newark. Senior Alderman and magistrate of borough. Chairman of School Board there since 1871, when elected at head of poll as advocate of voluntary system of education.



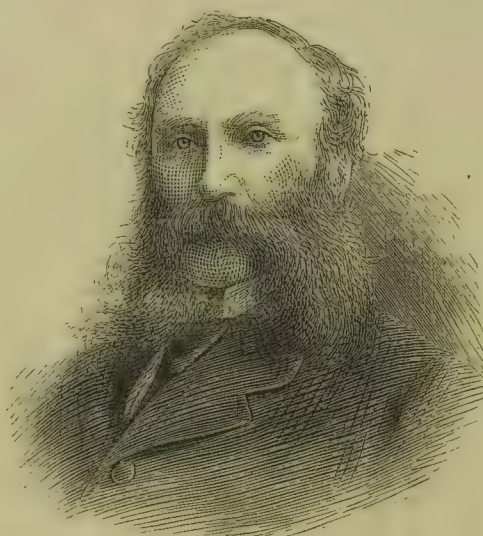
MR. C. S. ROUNDELL (GRANTHAM).

Son of the late Rev. D. R. Roundell (afterwards Currer), Gledstone Hall, Yorkshire; grandson of Sir W. Foulis, Ingleby Manor. Born 1827, educated Harrow, Balliol College, Oxford; first class, 1850, Fellow of Merton. Called to the Bar, 1875; equity draughtsman and conveyancer. Has been on several Education Commissions.



MR. J. C. M'COAN (WICKLOW COUNTY).

Mr. James Carlisle McCoan was born 1829; educated at Dungannon, and University College, London; called to Bar 1856; practised several years in Supreme Consular Court of Levant, at Constantinople; founded and edited *Levant Herald* newspaper. Author of "Egypt as It Is," "Our New Protectorate," &c.



MR. W. J. CORBETT (WICKLOW COUNTY).

Son of Mr. Robert Corbett, of Ballykaneon, Queen's County. Born 1825. Educated by private tutors, and at Broadwood, Lancashire. Married, in 1855, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Jennings, but left a widower in 1870. Author of various works, including "The Battle of Fonfeno," and other poems, "What is Home Rule," &c.



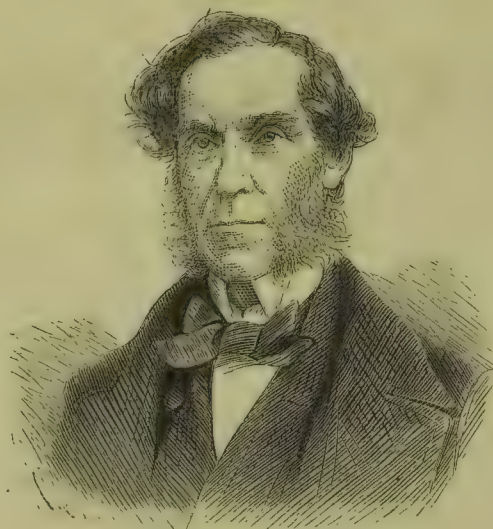
MR. C. T. MURRAY (HASTINGS).

Eldest son of Right Hon. Sir Charles Murray, K.C.B. (a son of the fifth Earl of Dunmore), who was Envoy to Persia, Saxony, Denmark, and Portugal. Born 1851. Educated at Eton. Was some time third secretary in the diplomatic service. Married, 1875, Lady Anne Finch, daughter of sixth Earl of Aylesford.



SIR H. E. MAXWELL, BART. (WIGTONSHIRE).

Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith, Wigtonshire, eldest surviving son of late Sir W. Maxwell, and grandson of late Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, of Greenock and Blackhall, Renfrewshire. Born 1845, educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford. Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant, Captain Ayrshire and Wigtonshire Militia.



MR. J. H. PALMER (LINCOLN).

Mr. John Hinde Palmer, only son of late Mr. Samuel Palmer. Called to Bar 1832; Queen's Counsel 1859; Benchers and Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn. Author of "The Church and the Education Question" and "County Reform." M.P. for Lincoln 1868 to 1874. Married daughter of late Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt.



MR. E. W. B. WILLIAMS (TRURO).

Mr. E. W. Brydges-Williams, of Nanskeval and Camanton, Cornwall, eldest surviving son of late Mr. Humphrey Williams; born in 1834, educated at Merton College, Oxford. M.P. for Truro from 1857 till 1859, and for East Cornwall from 1863 till 1874, not offering himself for re-election that year. Married daughter of Sir Trevor Wheler.



## MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



MR. E. H. CARBUTT (MONMOUTH).

Youngest son of Mr. Francis Carbutt, of Leeds, who was chairman of West Riding Liberal Association, and of Committee in support of Mr. Cobden, also a Director of the Midland Railway. Was born 1837. Has been Mayor of Leeds. Married, 1874, daughter of Mr. J. Rhodes, of Potternewton, Leeds.



MR. C. SCHREIBER (POOLE).

Son of late Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Schreiber, Melton, Suffolk, 11th Light Dragoons, 6th Dragoon Guards. Born 1826; educated at Cambridge. Married Lady Charlotte, daughter of ninth Earl of Lindsey, and widow of Sir Josiah Guest, first Baronet. Represented Cheltenham in Conservative interest from 1865 till 1868.



MR. THOMAS BEVAN (GRAVESEND).

Eldest son of the late Dr. Thomas Bevan, M.D., Finsbury-square. Born 1829. In business as cement manufacturer, Northfleet, Kent; has residence, Stone Park, Dartford; is Magistrate for county. Was Sheriff London and Middlesex 1878-9. Married daughter of Mr. T. Bayes, of Kimberley.



THE NEW INDIAN SECTION, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

The Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and the Prince of Wales's children, visited the South Kensington Museum yesterday week for a private view of the Indian Section there, which has been formed by transferring to the Science and Art Department at South Kensington the contents of the Museum lately existing in the offices of the Secretary of State for India. The Royal party were received by Earl Spencer, President of the Council; the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India; the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, Vice-President of the Council; Sir Francis Sandford, K.C.B., Secretary to the Science and Art Department; and Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, C.B., Director of the South Kensington Museum. Dr. George Birdwood, C.S.I., of the India Office, and Mr. Caspar Clarke, assisted in showing and explaining the Indian Collections.

We may have a future opportunity of describing these collections. The first object to arrest the attention of the visitor on entering the galleries is a plaster cast of the equestrian

statue of the Prince of Wales, erected at Bombay, by Sir Albert Sassoon, in commemoration of the visit of his Royal Highness to India. The reliefs on the panels of the base represent the Prince's reception by the native princes on his landing at Bombay, and the presentation of flowers and fruit by the girls of the Parsee schools. The statue was executed by Mr. J. E. Boehm, A.R.A. The spacious gallery in which the statue stands is occupied chiefly by sculptures, carvings, and other objects illustrating the religious life of the Hindus. A striking object in the selection is a plaster cast of the eastern gateway of the great Buddhist tope at Sanchi, Central India. Passing onwards to Room I., a varied assortment of examples of native Indian carpets will be found, besides several interesting models of ceilings inlaid with coloured glasses, and a fine collection of photographs illustrative of the architecture of India. Rooms II. and III. are devoted to a display of native silk carpets, mats, and fancy headwork; Room IV. to native costumes and gold embroideries, including

a number of quaint velvet panels, embroidered with grotesque figures in coloured silk and gold and silver threads, and the figures of peacocks formed of feathers. These were portions of the decorations of the King of Burmah's pavilion, which are lent by the Queen. This apartment also contains examples of native Royal costumes, of great splendour, and of beautifully furnished saddles. The walls of the staircase leading to the upper galleries are occupied by an extremely interesting series of photographs, showing the various types of the people of India. The contents of the rooms on this floor will be found not less instructive and attractive. The first contains a splendid collection of native jewellery, including jet, crystal, and silver work; the next a magnificent assortment of native arms and armour, lent by the Queen; the others being devoted to examples of pottery, marble carvings, musical instruments (a remarkably fine collection), and a charming series of water-colour paintings, representing scenes in India, sketched and lent by Mr. W. Carpenter.



## OUR YOUNG MEN.

"Our Boys" have been done to death, dramatically, pictorially (in *Punch*, and elsewhere), and in other ways which need not be specified; but to our Young Men a scanty justice is only now beginning to be meted. The artist "of light and leading" who is so faithfully recording the characteristics of the cockney upper middle-class—Mr. Du Maurier—has of late given us many studies of an interesting, but difficult and somewhat neglected, period of life.

Some men cease to be boys very early; others become middle-aged very late; but in a general way one may call male persons of from five-and-twenty to five-and-thirty "young men"—their moustaches have settled into shape by the former age, their hair ought hardly to show signs of grey at the latter. These ten years also comprise the marrying-time of probably the majority in the class above defined as Dumauresque or "upper-middle;" and in most respects one can tell what a man's career will be when he is thirty-five, while one can not tell it at five-and-twenty.

"Young men" should thus be the most interesting of our fellow-creatures—naturally excepting young women. All men are interesting (are they not?) in proportion as they—their characters and fates—are riddles: but in boys the question is not fairly put, while in old or even middle-aged men we know the answer. A man of thirty, then, resembles the now familiar conundrum, "When is a door not a door," at an early historical period, when carpentry had sufficiently advanced to make the door and its habits things generally known, but when the curious exception to its ordinary nature (that it is occasionally a-jar) was not yet a matter of too common observation.

That the peculiarities of young men have been less noticed than those of their seniors and juniors is very likely owing to this; that when a man is at his hardest work he has no time to be peculiar. The affectations of absolute youth, the rolling eye of the (yet uncriticised) poet, the swagger of the schoolboy athlete, have, except in very bad cases, to a great extent disappeared; and genuine habits have not had time to grow—the bachelor's selfishnesses, the married man's naggingnesses (the word is ugly enough to be expressive), and other vices which take outward form, and act as useful signal-posts to all who have eyes to see.

Indeed, the one great objection to young men is that they are so much alike. They have peculiarities, indeed, but they have them in classes—as measles will run through a village, while the gout is a solitary pleasure. "The young men of the day are so uninteresting," is a remark made, probably, in all days, always true, and yet always implying an untruth; for it suggests that the young men of the day in question are worse than those of its yesterday or tomorrow, whereas they are (in this respect) just the same.

The truth of this will be evident when we look at our subject (as the lecturer of the Polytechnic used grimly to remark about that Thames water) from two points of view, or rather under two sets of circumstances, as one young man of many, and as an individual isolated and exempt from comparisons. Take him—or take *them*: the ordinary men one meets at dinner, in any given stratum of society—say in the class already referred to, of cultivated (or must I say "cultured"?) people, not quite unfashionable yet not idle, well-to-do but not very rich, "Varsity men" more often than not, but by no means invariably. How well one knows what they will look like—how neat they will be, in whiskers, dress, and talk; how disagreeably near the average in size; and what proportion of them will row, and what be abstemious in their drink or scientific in diet! Worst, perhaps, of all is their complete unanimity in the mispronunciation of the letter *o*, whose full natural sound would seem to be regarded as the sign of a rude and uncultured mind. Mark how a young man—an Oxford young man especially, but most of his fellows more or less—approaches the word "no": a strong example, because to say it politely one has to say it deliberately and with a certain insinuating grace. The first vowel-sound in it is *a*, pronounced with the teeth almost closed, and with a certain undertone of the French *eu* making itself felt, and occasionally dominant; then comes the *o*, but not broadly and boldly spoken—the lips and teeth are still much too reluctant to part; and the unhappy diphthong finally dies away in a sort of *oo*, an unmusical sigh, on the lowest note of the young man's ordinary speaking voice—that is to say, about halfway down his full compass; for, by way of distinctness, he nearly always speaks in high, clear tones, useful for lecturing but most monotonous in conversation.

The foible of the young man of the present day is omniscience; his intellectual vice the affectation of simplicity. If you make a remark to him involving some broad proposition, he goes off into details: often an admirable mode of testing a theory, but by no means suited to ordinary talk, which should be, firstly, relaxation, and, secondly, a tonic after the troublesome details of which most of life's business is made up. He is terribly conscious; he cannot enjoy himself without knowing why. One might say that he thinks too much, or rather too often: he cannot romp with a child without theorising on the sports of prehistoric man. He cannot unbend without doing it on purpose, and assuming an unbent pose.

But enough of the type and its faults; let us look at some one individual, ignore comparisons, and remark his virtues. The difficulty is to catch your individual and not your comparisons: but suppose—in this imaginative age it should be easy—that you have just returned from twenty years in some remote part of Germany or France (or better still, Spain or South America), and you meet a medical man of thirty-two, who has been bold enough to establish himself in London, and whose measure of success shows that his boldness was not merely rashness. He has been to Cambridge, is fond of music, has just left off football. He is well-built, rather good-looking, and has something of the air of being a little over-trained for a race. He talks a good deal, but listens very attentively.

You must be struck with the great extent, and, as far as you can judge, the thoroughness of his knowledge; his clear way of putting things—the clearness possibly a little over-emphasised, but real—and his interest in facts of every sort, his sympathy with all forms of art and science, his philosophic frame of mind. Joined with this, you are surprised to find an acquaintance with and appreciation of many games—a willingness to enjoy all; and a memory for jokes and relish of nursery rhymes which rather puzzle you. French and German he seems to take for granted as appertaining to all men.

The virtue and the danger of these young men alike lie in this evident fact—they are terribly in earnest. They measure themselves by an almost impossible ideal, and, out of an earnest desire to be always in earnest, sometimes lash themselves into unhealthy energy when Nature meant them to be lazy. They know that one can learn in play; and they *try* to learn during play. Thus play is turned to work; overwork makes earnestness over-earnestness; and the truest of qualities becomes hysterical and false.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The return of Madame Adelina Patti on Saturday last was the recurrence of an event in the opera season that is always anxiously expected. As hitherto, it drew an overflowing and enthusiastic audience, the singer having received the usual warm greeting. The character in which the great prima-donna reappeared was that of the heroine in Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette." This work is not one of the strongest productions of the composer of "Faust," but it derives a factitious importance from the charm and power of Madame Patti's representation of Juliet, which is alike admirable in its vocal and dramatic aspects. Again it displayed all its previous charm, with even enhanced dramatic force in the tragic situations. The cast included, as before, Signor Nicolini as Romeo, Signor Graziani as Capulet, Signor Cotogni as Mercutio, Signor Sabater as Tybalt, Signor Vidal as Friar Laurence, and Signor Capponi as the Duke, the characters of Stefano and Gertrude having been assigned respectively to Mdlle. Cottino and Madame Corsi. Signor Bevignani conducted.

On Monday there was no performance. On Tuesday Madame Patti appeared in one of those characters in which she earliest gained her renown—Rosina in Rossini's ever fresh "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." In the lesson-scene Madame Patti sang Eckert's "Echo-song," and for the encore, "Home, sweet home." The performance of the great artist was throughout as brilliant and charming as ever. The cast of the opera included Signor Nicolini as Almaviva, Signor Cotogni as Figaro, Signor De Reske as Basilio, and Signor Ciampi as Don Bartolo. Signor Vianesi conducted.

For Thursday "Mignon" was promised, with Madame Albani in the title-character; and for this (Saturday) evening "La Traviata," with Madame Patti as Violetta.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Having already given an abstract of the arrangements for Mr. Mapleson's new season, we have now merely to record the opening thereof last Saturday with a familiar and always welcome work, with an equally welcome cast. The opera was Gounod's "Faust," and the occasion included the reappearance of Madame Christine Nilsson, whose performance as Margherita was fully equal to that of any previous occasion. In each of the various scenes of tenderness, pathos, agonised remorse, and religious hope it was remarkable for dramatic and vocal excellence. Mr. Maas was the Faust—for the first time in Italian (he having, however, filled the part in Mr. Carl Rosa's English performances of the opera). The artist just named bids fair to become a valuable acquisition to the Italian operatic stage, his success having been very marked. His smooth style of vocalisation and pure quality of voice were heard to great advantage on Saturday, particularly in the cavatina "Salve dimora," and in other portions of the love-music in the garden-scene. Madame Trebelli's Siebel, the Metistofele of Signor Del Puente, and the Valentino of Signor Galassi were again important features in the cast. Signor Arditi (who has replaced Sir M. Costa) conducted the performance.

On Monday two of the new singers engaged by Mr. Mapleson made their first appearance. The opera was "La Sonnambula," in which Mdlle. Emma Nevada, as Amina, obtained a great and deserved success. The lady is extremely young, and is said to have had no stage experience; notwithstanding which her bearing was throughout graceful and unaffected, but little trace of nervousness having been apparent after her first scene. Her voice is a high soprano, of delicate quality, yet sufficiently powerful for music of the lighter class. Her intonation is just, she executes with neatness and facility—her staccato passages and shake being excellent—and she possesses a rare power of sustaining an extreme upper note. Her success seemed assured after her delivery of Amina's opening cavatina, "Come per me sereno," and was confirmed by her beautiful singing in the duets with Elvino, in the music of the bed-room scene, and that of the subsequent sleep-walking scene, and her fluent rendering of the closing bravura air, "Ah! non giunge." Frequent applause and several recalls testified to the complete success of the young debutante, who would seem to have entered on a prosperous career. With continued study and the development of greater physical strength, Mdlle. Nevada should establish a high position on the opera stage. Signor Lazzarini, who was the other new comer, is a tenor of considerable merit. His voice is good, and he sings artistically, as were evidenced in his share of the duets with Amina, and especially in his scena, "Tutto è sciolto," in the delivery of which he produced a marked impression. Signor Del Puente's Count Rodolfo was, as heretofore, a valuable feature in the cast.

On Tuesday "Carmen" was given, for the first time this season, with the reappearance of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk in the title-character. The artist was warmly greeted, and her performance was of the same excellence as on former occasions. The cast otherwise was also mostly as before. Signor Arditi again conducted.

On Thursday "Aida" was promised, with the first appearance this season of Madame Marie Roze in the principal character.

For this (Saturday) evening "Lohengrin" was announced, with the repetition of Madame Nilsson's fine performance as Elsa; and the special feature of the direction of the opera by Herr Hans Richter of Vienna, whom Mr. Mapleson has secured to act occasionally as conductor of Wagner's opera.

The new oratorio, "Emmanuel," by Dr. Joseph Parry, Professor of Music at the University College of Wales, was produced last week at St. James's Hall, with much success. The original Welsh text is by Dr. W. Rees (Gwilym Hiraethog), the English words being by Professor Rowlands, of Brecon College. The work is laid out on an extensive plan, being divided into three parts, each comprising pieces for solo voices and choruses. The first part narrates the fall of Satan and the angels; the second is entitled "Paradise," and the third, "Bethlehem to Calvary." The oratorio opens with an elaborate and cleverly constructed overture, in which is some effective orchestral writing. The vocal solos are generally characterised by an agreeable flow of melody, and most of the choral movements are distinguished by breadth of style and a constructive power that prove the composer to be a musician of high technical skill, who has studied the best schools of the art and can express his own thoughts clearly and coherently. Among the solo pieces that produced the most impression were the contralto air "O! can the eternal" (by Miss L. Evans) and the soprano airs "Behold the man" (by Miss M. Williams), and "O, ye that love the Lord" (by Miss M. Davies). The other solo music was also very efficiently rendered by Mr. Shakspeare and Mr. L. Williams. Several of the choruses produced a marked impression, particularly the dramatic movement "Nature trembled," the chorus (including some fearful fugal writing) "The mutinous legions," and that which forms the climax of the oratorio, "Jerusalem," a fugue on four subjects, the principal theme being the psalm-tune known as "Bangor." The choral music was very brightly rendered by the London Welsh Choir, the

performance having been conducted by the composer, who was warmly greeted by a large audience, chiefly composed of natives of the Principality. There is so much merit in Dr. Parry's oratorio that we may expect even better things from him, if he can arrive at a somewhat greater individuality of style than he has yet attained.

Mr. Charles Hallé's twentieth series of pianoforte recitals began yesterday (Friday) week at St. James's Hall. The selection included an interesting trio by Franz Berwald, which was given for the first time here. It was finely played by Mr. Hallé, Madame Norman-Néruda, and Herr Franz Néruda, by whom also Beethoven's trio in D (from op. 70) was effectively rendered. Mr. Hallé's solo piece was the grand fantasia in C major (op. 15) by Schubert; the remaining item of the programme having been Brahms's sonata in G (op. 78), for piano and violin, in which Mr. Hallé and Madame Norman-Néruda were associated. At the second recital, yesterday (Friday) afternoon, a pianoforte trio by Anton Dvorak was introduced for the first time.

Last week's concert at St. James's Hall, organised by Viscountess Folkestone in aid of the Hospital for Sick Children, in Great Ormond-street, will, it is to be presumed, materially serve its intended purpose. We have already referred to the scheme, including Romberg's "Toy Symphony," with the juvenile instruments sustained by several musical celebrities, of which an illustration is given on another page. The performance of this caused considerable amusement by the comic effects produced. Several vocalists and instrumentalists (including Viscountess Folkestone), and a portion of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, contributed to a miscellaneous programme.

The first of Miss Pattison's three amateur concerts in aid of hospital funds took place on Tuesday evening at Clifton Gardens—this having been for the benefit of the Brompton Cancer Hospital.

The sixth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Wednesday evening, when the programme included a manuscript overture by Sir J. Benedict, composed expressly for the society; and the first appearance of Mdlle. Vera Timanoff, a Russian pianist.

That sterling and brilliant pianist Madame Frickenhaus gave her chamber concert at the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, when her programme included the late Hermann Goetz's Pianoforte Trio (op. 1), pianoforte solos by Schumann and Mendelssohn, and Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata, for piano and violin, besides other pieces. Herr Ludwig was the violinist and Herr Leu the violoncellist, and Mr. F. Leigh the vocalist.

A concert in aid of the extension funds of the Samaritan Free Hospital was given on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Sir H. H. Bruce, Portman-square. Several eminent vocalists and instrumentalists contributed to a varied programme.

The second of the new series of nine "Richter Concerts" at St. James's Hall was given on Thursday evening, when the orchestral selection consisted of Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon," Beethoven's second symphony (in D major), Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," and a serenade (No. 1) by Fuchs for the first time. The programme also included Spohr's Dramatic Concerto for Violin, performed by Madame Norman-Néruda, and vocal pieces rendered by Miss Bailey.

Mdlle. Helene Armin, gave a matinée musicale on Thursday afternoon at Steinway Hall.

We have already drawn attention to the two special concerts given by Mr. Charles Hallé at St. James's Hall this (Friday) and the following evening, Berlioz's "Faust" music having been announced for each occasion, with a band and chorus of 300, the vocal solos by Miss Mary Davies, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Hilton, and Herr Henschel.

The third concert of the eighth season of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society takes place this (Saturday) evening, the performances being given in aid of the general church fund of St. Michael and All Angels, North Kensington. The programme includes Beethoven's Symphony No. 8 (in F), the late Georges Bizet's orchestral suite, "L'Arlesienne," and other interesting features.

The second of Messrs. Ludwig and Daubert's concerts of chamber music occurs this (Saturday) evening at the Royal Academy of Music. The programme includes Beethoven's posthumous string quartet in F, op. 135.

The last but one of Mr. John Boosey's Saturday Morning Ballad Concerts takes place this week, with a varied programme, comprising a special selection of old English songs.

The solo singers announced for the approaching Handel Festival are Mesdames Adelina Patti, Albani, Trebelli, Lemmens-Sherrington, and Patey, Miss A. Williams, Mrs. Suter, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, Mr. Bridson, and Mr. F. King.

The funeral of Sir John Goss, the distinguished organist and composer, took place on Saturday. The body was conveyed in an open hearse from his residence to St. Paul's Cathedral. Amongst the mourners were the sons of the deceased (Mr. Walter Goss and Mr. Joseph Goss), Miss Goss, Mr. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. Vargier, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and representatives of the Society of Organists and the Royal Academy of Music. There was also a large general congregation. The funeral procession returned to Hanover-square, where it was joined by a considerable number of the members of the Royal Academy of Music, and proceeded to Kensal-green, where Canon Milman, of St. Paul's, impressively read the final part of the Burial Service, and the friends placed flowers on the coffin in its last resting-place.

## THEATRES.

There has been little novelty in the Whitsuntide amusement, and no apparent enterprise in the various theatrical managements. Drury Lane is still occupied with the comic opera of "La Fille de Madame Angot" and the additional attraction of "Les Sirènes," and performed both on the afternoon and in the evening of last Monday. On Saturday a morning performance was given at the Haymarket of "School;" the comedy has since been acted nightly. "The Shaughraun," with Mr. Boucicault as Conn, continues to be the attraction at the Adelphi; and "The Merchant of Venice," with Mr. H. Irving as Shylock, is still in the ascendant at the Lyceum. There was a morning performance of the latter on last Saturday. Miss Ellen Terry took her second benefit on Thursday, with four acts of "The Merchant of Venice" and the one-act idyl of "Iolanthe," adapted and rewritten by Mr. W. G. Wills from Heinrich Heine's poem of "King René's Daughter." Mr. Irving sustained the part of Count Tristan, and the heroine was, of course, represented by the beneficiary.

The Princess's, closed for reconstruction on Wednesday with a special performance of selections from the various successful productions which have distinguished the management of Mr. Walter Gooch, the present lessee of the theatre.

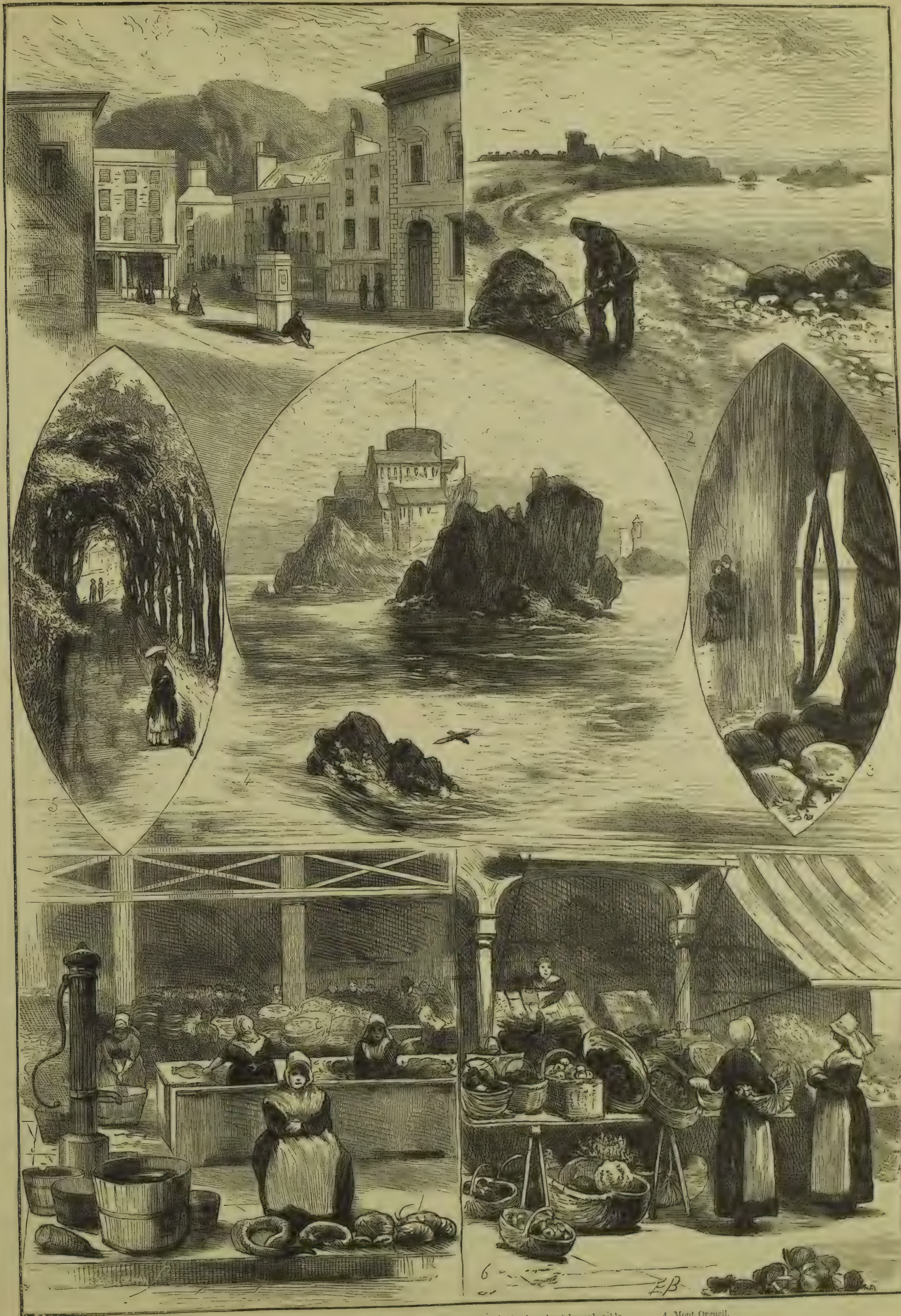


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1. Square in town of St. Helier's.  
5. A Jersey lane.

2. La Roque.  
6. Market in St. Helier's.

3. Shore end of submarine telegraph cable.

4. Mont Orgueil.  
7. St. Helier's fishmarket.



## SKETCHES IN JERSEY.

Whitsuntide and summer holidays can be agreeably spent in a trip from Southampton or Weymouth to the Channel Islands. Some features of Jersey scenery and of St. Helen's town-life are represented in our page of Sketches. The town is not very grand, but has its own historical associations; in the Royal Square, where stands the gilt statue of King George II., Mayor Pierson was killed in 1781, bravely defending Jersey against the French invader. The Courthouse and the old parish church, Victoria College, with its terrace-walks, on the hill east of the town, Fort Regent commanding the harbour, and Elizabeth Castle on the rocks at its western side, will also be noticed by visitors arriving in Jersey. The market-place, for meat, poultry, dairy produce, fruit, and vegetables, which is entered from Halkett-street, is commodious and well supplied. The fish-market, in Castle-street, is still more plentiful; and conger-eel, which the untravelled Londoner can scarcely have seen before, is to be purchased at St. Helier's, as indeed it may be found at Exeter, cut into pieces as thick as the body of a large boa-constrictor. It is here called "bouf de la mer," and is good either baked or roasted, with veal stuffing, well basted and buttered; or it will make excellent soup. One or two of these sea-serpents, along with a couple of lobsters, are shown in the foreground of our Artist's Sketch. Something, likewise, of serpentine shape, but which is merely the two-fold extremity of a telegraph cable, which enables Jersey to communicate with England, is introduced into the Sketch of a recess among the cliffs. This island is about eleven miles long and five or six miles broad, so that many a pleasant forenoon or afternoon walk, of moderate length, may be conveniently enjoyed, with no danger of going too far away from the tourist's hotel or lodging. The stroll along the south-east coast, by St. Clement's and La Roque, especially at low tide when the rocks are exposed to view, or at the times when the sea is beginning to come in there, affords a striking view of the wilder and more rugged aspects of nature. But the inland parts of the island resemble South Devon in their soft and luxuriant verdure, with high overgrown hedges, over-shadowing trees and bushes, along the sequestered lanes, and with meadows and orchards breathing the air of rustic peace and contentment. On the east coast is the romantic old ruined castle of Mont Orgueil, which is sometimes erroneously called Mount St. Michael's, perched on a granite rock that is connected with the land by a narrow ridge, between Grouville Bay and St. Catherine's Bay. It was the prison in which several leaders of the Puritan and Parliamentary party were confined during the Civil Wars of Charles I.'s reign, and Charles II. afterwards made it a place of refuge for himself.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## WEATHER FORECASTS.

Mr. Robert H. Scott, F.R.S., devoted his fourth and concluding lecture, given on Tuesday, the 11th inst., to explanations and illustrations of the methods of predicting the weather, the most practical results of all meteorological inquiry. In all ages weather-prophets have claimed infallibility, but hitherto without much success. Local weather knowledge is of very high value, but cannot be used for general weather-forecasting. The first man who foretold the publication of weather-reports in the newspapers was Lavoisier, the French chemist, almost ninety years ago; but the first who proposed them in England was Mr. John Ball, F.R.S., who read a paper on the subject at the Swansea meeting of the British Association in 1848. Since then a system of weather-telegraphy has been successfully developed, and meteorological information has been transmitted daily since Sept. 1, 1860. Storm-warnings were first sent out by the Board of Trade Feb. 6, 1861, and continued for a time. The Meteorological Office first issued its daily weather-charts March 11, 1872, and its weekly weather reports since Feb. 11, 1878. After explaining the principles on which these "Weather-Charts" are constructed, Mr. Scott explained the dependence of wind on the distribution of pressure, and pointed out the necessity for considering the conditions over a larger area than the British Isles. He then noticed the American system of simultaneous observations at 0h. 43m., Greenwich time. The differences between cyclonic and anticyclonic systems, and their mutual actions on each other, were illustrated by diagrams. Storms were described as being of slight vertical depth compared with the total height of the atmosphere, and any knowledge of the state and movements of the upper strata, such as are reached by balloons, is very difficult to obtain. The general results of the forecasts issued by the Meteorological Office during the last few months were mentioned. The outcome of the hay harvest forecasts, issued in 1879, gave a total success of 76 per cent, which is slightly lower than that attained by the storm warnings. The lecture concluded with some remarks on the system of sunshine observations, now in progress over the country, by means of "the sunshine recorder," a glass ball in a wooden cup, which was exhibited, as well as a diagram showing the monthly amount of sunshine at Greenwich for the last three years.

## DIFFRACTION AND POLARISATION OF LIGHT.

Professor Tyndall, in his sixth and concluding lecture, given on Thursday the 13th inst., began with some remarks on synchronism, referring to "Corti's organ," an arrangement of about three thousand minute nerve-fibres in the labyrinth of the human ear, each of which responds to a sound and transmits it to the brain. Dr. Thomas Young supposed that, in like manner, there are nerve-fibres in the retina, which vibrate in unison with the infinite number of rates of wave-motion implied by the various colours of the spectrum. Referring to Young's hypothesis of three primary sensations, Professor Tyndall said that it is demonstrable that all the colours of the spectrum can be produced by the mixture of the three primaries, red, green, and violet. Young and Helmholtz suppose that there are three sets of nerves in the retina capable of vibrating in unison with these three primaries, and that when a vibration with which the nerve is in synchronism is imparted to the retina, the other primary nerves are also, to a less extent, set in motion. When we sing to a piano, not only is the string in unison with the voice agitated, but the strings close to it are slightly affected; so also when the nerves responsive to red light are agitated, those responsive to green light are also agitated in a slighter degree. Thus the various shades of colour may be deduced from the simultaneous action of nerves responsive to red, green, and violet respectively. The Professor next proceeded to illustrate and explain, in accordance with the undulatory theory, the phenomena of the diffraction of light; that is, the bending of the waves round an opaque body, when the rays come from a point or line of intense light. This was first done with a line of incandescent platinum wire, and afterwards by vertical slits placed in the front of the electric lamp. When monochromatic light was employed a series of rectangles, decreasing in vividness and separated from each other by intervals of darkness, was exhibited on the screen. Reference was then made to colours; the phenomena seen by looking at a light either through

glass having fine lines ruled on the surface, the meshes of a silk handkerchief, or a glass plate dusted with lycopodium spores. Illustrations were also given of the beautiful chromatic effects obtained by projecting a beam of light upon scratched or ruled surfaces, such as Barton's buttons. The waves of light are reflected from the opposite sides of the same scratches, and thus interfere and quench each other. The effects, termed the colours of striated surfaces, were noticed and illustrated by mother of pearl and polished shells. Resuming the use of Nicol's prism, the Professor exhibited interesting examples of circular polarisation, and also showed how the property of double refraction may be conferred on ordinary glass by heat, pressure, or putting it into a state of strain by bending. Finally, he repeated the experiment by which Faraday effected what he termed the magnetisation of a ray of light. In relation to this Professor Tyndall alluded to the opinion of Professor Clerk Maxwell, that magnetism and light are different affections of the luminiferous ether, and he stated that recent observations tend to show that these forces will be tied together by a closer band than was dreamt of a few years ago.

## SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY.

Lord Reay, who gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 14th inst., first commented on the theory of social democracy, in regard to labour and capital, supply and demand, value, production, equal remuneration of labour, taxation, individual acquisition of property, inheritance, money, trade, compensation to vested interests, and the functions of the State. He then considered the antagonism of evolution, which deducts complex organism from simple causes, to social democracy, which reduces complex organism to abnormal simplicity. The influence of social democracy in the German Parliament was then noticed, and an explanation was given of the causes why social democracy is a fruit of the German soil. His Lordship then adverted to the connection of the patriarchal theory with the State absolutism of Socialism as represented by the Gotha programme of 1875; and he pointed out the relations of the bureaucracy with the exercise of power by the Parliament. He next commented on the "Socialisme d'Etat," as represented in the programme of "das Verein für Social Politik" ("the Union for Social Polity") of May 30, 1873, and shown in a more intense form by the views of Wagner. Some remarks were then made on the attitude which his Lordship considered Governments should assume towards such movements. The cure of social democracy, he held, should be aimed at through reform, not through revolution; through the reduction of taxation, the removal of protection, increased commercial activity, the common-sense pursuit of hard labour instead of the chimerical pursuit of intellectual abstractions, and the decrease of State interference. In concluding, Lord Reay expressed his wish that united Germany may recover a full degree of prosperity and happiness, a matter of great importance to Europe, the heart of which should have a well-regulated action. The discourse was illustrated by extracts from the writings of Karl Marx, Lassalle, and other eminent Socialists.

## RISE OF THE ENGLISH DRAMA.

Professor Henry Morley began his second lecture on the Dramatists before Shakespeare on Saturday last, the 15th inst., with an historical sketch of the rise of the modern drama in Italy, proving that it began with the representation of the Latin plays of Plautus, Terence, and Seneca, followed by translations and originals, represented successively at universities, courts, and in public places. Albertino Mussato, of Padua, in the fourteenth century, produced two tragedies in such Latin as an ordinary Italian audience could partly understand. In 1472, "Catinia," a translation of the "Lusus Ebricorum" of Secco Polentone, appeared, as, probably, the earliest printed comedy in any modern European language. Translations from Plautus were acted before the Duke at Ferrara, in 1486; and Italian comedies were written by Ariosto (1498-1520), by Machiavelli (who died in 1527), and by several others. In 1559, Sir Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, obtained licenses for his servants to play in some counties, and at Christmas, 1561, at the Inner Temple was performed by the gentlemen the first English tragedy, "Gorboduc; or Ferrex and Porrex," whereof three acts were written by Thomas Norton (aged twenty-five) and two by Thomas Sackville (aged twenty-nine), afterwards Earl of Dorset. This play sets forth the dreadful evils consequent upon Gorboduc, King of Britain, dividing his realm, in his lifetime, between his two sons, Ferrex and Porrex. The younger, who kills his brother, is murdered by their mother; the parents are slain by indignant rebels, who are destroyed by the nobility. The throne is thus vacant, and civil war ensues, whereby the land is miserably wasted. Mindful of her own trying position in the midst of contending factions, Queen Elizabeth expressed her high approbation of the subject, the evils of political discord and the blessings of unity, and, by her command, the play was repeated before her at Court, Jan. 18, 1562, with great success. Other plays soon followed, and performances frequently took place in inn yards and similar places on Sunday afternoons, in accordance with the custom of playing games in Catholic times. This was much opposed by Grindal, Bishop of London, and the Puritans, as a desecration of the Sabbath. These performances were checked during plague time. About this time the playbills are mentioned. On Sept. 3, 1566, when Edwards's "Palamon and Arcite" was acted before the Queen at Oxford, she gave eight guineas to a youth who pleased her. In the same year Gascoigne's "Supposes" and other pieces were acted at the Grays Inn Revels, being chiefly free translations from Ariosto and Euripides. Between July, 1567, and March, 1568, records are found of payments to Sir Thomas Benner, master of the revels, for seven plays ("As plain as can be," &c.). Many others are mentioned in following years. The lecture concluded with a notice of the contest between the Court and the City of London respecting the performance of stage plays in London, strongly recommended by the Privy Council. This was much opposed by the Lord Mayor and Common Council, who maintained that such entertainments should be wholly prohibited as ungodly. On April 23, 1564, William Shakespeare was born.

Mr. John Fiske on Tuesday last, the 18th inst., gave his first lecture on American Political Ideas, viewed from the standpoint of Universal History. On Thursday last Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids gave his first lecture on the Sacred Books of the Early Buddhists. Last night Mr. Spottiswoode gave a discourse on Electricity in Transit. To-day (Saturday) Professor H. Morley will give his third lecture on the Dramatists before Shakespeare.

At the evening meeting on Friday next, the 28th inst., Sir Francis Hueffer will give a discourse on Musical Criticism.

In presiding at the Co-operative Congress at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Monday, the Bishop of Durham characterised co-operation as a development of liberty and free trade, a harmoniser of differences between capital and labour, and a potent aid to moral and political progress. Whenever co-operation had failed, it was owing to its ambitious schemes, which the education of the future would remedy.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbey, Richard, to be Rector of Earl Soham, Suffolk.  
Alford, Walter Goldin; Perpetual Curate of Henton.  
Bartlett, John; Perpetual Curate of Topsham.  
Beal, Samuel; Rector of Wark.  
Brown, Michael; Rector of Highampton.  
Buck, Alfred; Perpetual Curate of Staunburn.  
Burnet, William; Vicar of Crimbleham-cum-Stradsett, Norfolk.  
Chambers, Francis Oswald; Vicar of Brompton-with-Enninton.  
Chapman, Edwin Francis; Perpetual Curate of Belmont.  
Clarke, William Gordon; Rector of La Forêt, Guernsey.  
Cioquet, Robert Louis; Rector of Covenham St. Bartholomew.  
Cockerell, L. A.; Vicar of North Weald.  
Dixon, J.; Rector of Aberhafesp.  
Eade, C. J. A.; Vicar of Aycliffe, Darlington.  
Fothergill, E. H.; Rector of Ashington.  
Freeman, J. M.; Vicar of Playford, Suffolk.  
Gwynne, G. F. J. G. E.; Rector of Eastwell, Kent.  
Hamer, M.; Perpetual Curate of Berse Drelnocourt.  
Holiwell, W. C.; Rector of Irby-upon-Humber.  
Hope-Edwards, L.; Perpetual Curate of Ash.  
Humble-Crofts, W. J.; Sub-Diocesan Inspector of Schools.  
Johnson, Thomas; Vicar of Eastington.  
Kays, John Bambridge; Vicar of Wigton.  
Kershaw, E. D.; Domestic Chaplain to Lord Lamington.  
Kitson, John Buller; Vicar of Pelynt.  
Langton, Charles Thomas; Vicar of Arbury.  
Leakey, John Arundell; Rector of Gwerans.  
Leeke, Thomas Newton; Rector of Longford.  
Lefroy, Anthony William Hamon; Rector of East Horndon.  
Legard, Cecil Henry; Rector of Healing.  
Loft, James Edmund Wallis; Rector of Swallow.  
Macdonald, J. Leonard; Rector of Norwood, Middlesex.  
Macdonnell, John Cotter; Rector of Misterton.  
Martin, W.; Rector of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street.  
Mason, Mowbray Pinckney; Vicar of Houghton or Tosside.  
Mayall, Charles; Perpetual Curate of St. John the Evangelist, Great Sutton, Cheshire.  
Moberly, Robert Campbell; Vicar of Great Budworth, Cheshire.  
Mogg, William Clifton; Vicar of Locking.  
Moran, Francis John Clay; Chaplain, Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris.  
Newman, William Frederick; Vicar of Hockworthy.  
O'Connor, Alexander; Rector of Nether Denton.  
Perrott, William Thomas; Vicar of Luppitt.  
Pictou, Robert; Rector of Falsstone.  
Richardson, Henry; Rector of Christon.  
Rigg, Richard; Rector of St. Edmund-the-King, Norwich.  
Schribben, William Mangels; Vicar of Christ Church, Penrith.  
Sheringham, H. A.; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Great Winchester-street.  
Simmonds, Arthur; Vicar of St. Paul's, in Chatham.  
Street, James Henry; Perpetual Curate of Tonge-cum-Alkington.  
Turner, Herbert Charles; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Fenton.  
Vercoe, Samuel; Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Outwood.  
Walters, T. R.; Vicar of St. David's, Carmarthen.  
Ward, William Latimer; Perpetual Curate of St. Anne's, Willenhall.  
Wheeler, James; Perpetual Curate of St. Philip's, Nottingham.  
Wheeler, Joseph Bishop; Chaplain, Woking Prison.  
Williams, Arthur Acheson; Chaplain, Madras.  
Wilson, William; Vicar of Eltham.  
Wortham, Discoe Hale; Rector of Eggessford.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of London has removed from London House to Fulham Palace. His Lordship will attend as usual at London House on Mondays.

The Bishop of Tasmania has arrived in England, after an absence of sixteen years. His address is Merton House, Furze-hill, Brighton.

The Bishop of Nassau, owing to severe domestic affliction, has returned to England for a few months. Letters for the Bishop to be addressed to him at 5, Scarsdale-villas, Kensington, W.

Bishop and Mrs. Alford were among the passengers for Canada in the steam-ship Peruvian, which sailed from Liverpool on Thursday. Probendary Tate, Rector of Lowestoft, succeeds to the living of St. Mary Kippington, Sevenoaks, vacated by Bishop Alford, who joins the Bishop of Huron as Commissary in his diocese.

The company appointed for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament completed their sixty-third session yesterday week in the Jerusalem Chamber. The revision of Job was continued as far as the end of chapter xxvi.

On Tuesday night a crowded congregation assembled in the Church of St. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall-street, to hear the Rector (Rev. Dr. Whittemore) preach his annual flower sermon.

A stained-glass window, executed by Messrs. Bell and Clayton, has been placed in one of the chancel windows of Preston church to the memory of Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. O. Barnes.—A stained-glass window has also been placed in the south aisle of Launceston church in memory of Northmore Kerle Pierce Lawrence, J.P., by his widow and family. It is from the studio of Messrs. Lavers, Barrard, and Westlake.

The annual festival of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held on the 12th inst. at Merchant Taylors' Hall, having been preceded by a service in St. Paul's Cathedral. The chair at the dinner was taken by the Lord Mayor; and the company included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Winchester, Bath and Wells, and Carlisle, and Bishop Piers Laughton. The Primate responded to the toast of the Corporation; and amongst the other speakers were the Bishop of Carlisle and Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P. The contributions at the dinner amounted to £1171; and the total for the year, independent of the income from estates and landed property, was £7759.

The Pharmaceutical Society gave a brilliant conversation on Wednesday at the South Kensington Museum.

Addressing a crowded Eisteddfod gathering at Pontypridd on Tuesday, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, M.P., spoke of the superior culture of the Welsh working classes. They were, he said, the real preservers of the ancient institutions of the country, and he was prouder of them than of their social superiors. He also eulogised the economic habits of the people, and said he considered it reflected a discredit on the Crystal Palace Company that they did not allow the Welsh five hundred to retain permanently the laurels which they had won at the time they vindicated the supremacy of Welsh vocal talent.

Earl Granville and Sir Charles Dilke on Tuesday received at the Foreign Office a highly influential deputation, whose object was to solicit the aid of her Majesty's Government in securing protection for the Jews in Morocco. In reply, Lord Granville promised that particular attention should be given to the subject by himself and Sir Charles Dilke, on the conclusion of the Madrid Conference, with a view to ascertaining the best mode of using the influence of England for the objects stated by the deputation.

On Tuesday the troops at Aldershot Camp went through a sham fight. A force consisting of a regiment of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, and three regiments of infantry, under Major-General Cameron, C.B., was detailed to undertake the repairs of a line of railway of about one thousand yards north-east of the Fox Hills. It was considered of the utmost importance to an army operating from Wokingham to repair it for immediate traffic. As the line could not be trespassed upon, the tools were placed on the ground as if men were actually at work when attacked. A force consisting of two regiments of cavalry, five batteries of artillery, and seven battalions of infantry, under General Sir Thomas Steele, attacked General Cameron. The field operations lasted about two hours, during which time General Cameron's command was considered to have repaired the line of railway.



## ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

## SECOND NOTICE.

"Save us from our friends!" may well be the ejaculation of the two most exalted personages in this realm in reference to the "Royal pictures" in the Royal Academy this year. We have already spoken of the "white elephant" which the Indian Government has presented to her Majesty the Queen in the shape of the Imperial Durbar picture in Gallery VII. But even preferable is this mammoth to that other elephantine expression of loyalty which occupies the post of honour in the Great Room—the "Victoria Regina" (217) of Mr. Wells—representing her Majesty receiving, in morning dishabille at Kensington Palace the announcement of her accession to the Throne. The Chamberlain, Lord Conyngham, is on his knees kissing the hand of the youthful Queen, who has just entered the room, leaving the Duchess of Kent visible in the adjoining chamber. Erect, the Chamberlain would be at least seven feet high; and behind him kneels the diminutive Archbishop of Canterbury, with an expression of bland ecstasy. In the portraiture of the Queen the refinement of feature that should accompany the maidenly complexion is entirely missed. The brassy sunlight that floods the room produces, together with the harsh colour and crude execution, the effect of a huge transparency. The Chamberlain's costume looks like the fashion of the Directory rather than that of fifty years ago; and, though Archbishop Howley wears a greywig in Leslie's picture of the Coronation, it does not necessarily follow that his Lordship always wore it and went to bed in it. Moreover, it is questionable whether this representation is not all wrong as to the facts, and the feminine backstairs gossip quoted in the catalogue quite incorrect. We have it from a source likely to be better informed that the Archbishop was not one of the two first to show this unseemly haste in rushing through the night from the bedside of King William, the moment he was dead at Windsor, to greet the rising sun at Kensington; that Lord Torrington (with others) was the first to convey the news; and that her Majesty was up and dressed and received him in the Council Chamber. Be this as it may, surely tasteless pictorial adulation could no farther go. Certainly, in no previous year has this "head and front" of the exhibition been occupied by so commonplace a performance. If work like this is to be installed in the most prominent position at Burlington House solely on account of the subject, we may expect every portrait-painter in the Academy, when sitters fall short, to follow Mr. Wells's bid for Royal and public favour. The post of honour in the adjoining Room No. IV. is usually appropriated to other members of the Royal family, and is now occupied by a full-length of the Prince of Wales, in the robes of the Garter, by Mr. A. Savile Lumley; the robes, however, are rendered with such force that we are unable to judge of the likeness—which, however, seems to be good—in its present position. There is another small portrait of his Royal Highness, *à la Holbein* (229), which will be sought for with additional interest as being by M. Bastien Lepage, whose remarkable portraits in the Grosvenor Gallery we have already reviewed. But we fear that neither the "bon Prince" nor the painter in this instance is very fortunate.

From all sides we have confirmation of our first impression that this exhibition is a distinctly marked retrogression. And yet from all sources we learn that the unmerited rejections have been numerous beyond precedent. To account for this apparent contradiction it is not unreasonable to assume, on the part of the committee of selection, unwonted haste, under the pressure of the yearly increasing number of works sent in, and exhaustion from overwork, as well as inevitable professional prejudices. But the hanging committee, Messrs. Alma Tadema, Dobson, Frith, and Marks, must be held responsible for the untoward result to be seen on the walls, for never within our recollection was an exhibition even of the Academy hung with such frequent apparent disregard of relative merit. Take, for a single instance, among the many large crude landscapes that assail the eye, two very large ones by Kceley Halswelle (74 and 522), both on "the line," both stormy effects on river and sea, of very slender interest and containing very little detail, painted roughly in little more than black and white, and we think it will be admitted that they could hardly lose in force, and might gain some refinement by being placed six feet higher. Then let us turn to the very last room in the exhibition, Gallery X., and above the line may be found, but cannot be seen by persons of ordinary stature, quite a small picture by Frederick Brown, a name new to us, called "Waiting for the Boat" (1491), a view looking on the Thames from the landing-stage of a steam-boat, which, besides reserved refinement of colouring, has a delicate breadth of tone in its atmospheric relations—evinced the power of seeing nature *en masse*—the rarity of which in our school accounts for so much that is glaring and inharmonious on these walls, and which therefore it was the more important to put *en évidence*, besides which the picture has the added interest of a few beautifully painted figures. Or, taking, similarly, one of the figure-pictures, may it not be asked whether Mr. Briton Rivière's canvas (1051), several feet wide, of lifelike ducks and chickens (already reviewed) would not have gained in every way by being elevated? And then, returning to the same last gallery of the exhibition, we would ask why the very ably-executed picture, "The Chaperon" (1468), by that skilful designer and painter of character, Frederick Barnard, should be placed above the line in a corner of this room. The humour of this moderate-sized work, which represents a sweet girl sitting neglected in a ball-room—and no wonder, seeing what a formidable guardian is by her side!—does not depend on a few animal peculiarities, nor so much on the extravagant costumes of 1830, in which the pair are clad, as on the subtleties of human facial expression; moreover, the story of the picture is doubtless completed by the reflection of the scene of the ball-room in the mirror that hangs over the heads of the figures, but which cannot be verified without a ladder.

Similar apparent disregard of relative merit presents itself in the placing of the foreign pictures. Violent and eccentric large works are on the line, and two of the smallest and most admirable gems in the exhibition—viz., Heffner's "Cattle in the Marshes" (194) and Edouard Frère's "La Soupe" (1412) are both above it. The Academicians may plausibly contend that they do not undertake to find room for foreign works till all those by English artists that come up to the "standard" are hung. But if such a rule exists they should give it all publicity, to prevent disappointment and the discredit that attaches to the London Royal Academy in all Continental art-circles. It would really seem that the rule had been to hang everything large, obtrusive, and vulgar first, and to leave the carpenters to "fill up" with whatever is to be found in the exhibition modest in dimensions and refined in execution. Perhaps no four artists could be named whose works reveal more diverse tastes than the hangers of the year; but that diversity, instead of having a neutralising effect, appears to have caused more flagrant discrepancies than ever. It is not generally known that the small Hanging Committee have the power of nullifying the decisions of the larger Selecting Com-

mittee—that is to say, they may reject "accepted" pictures on the plea of want of space. Bearing this, then, in mind, together with the opposite tastes of the hangers and the conflicting preferences these would cause, it may readily be understood that—especially if these gentlemen are distributed in separate rooms—a fine "accepted" work may possibly be excluded through the oversight of one man or the prejudice of another. But need it be said that the object of the Academy should be to place before the public and its students whatever is best and most representative (however opposed to narrow professional tastes), whencesoever it may come? *not* the formation of a British "store" on "Protection" principles. To diminish the number of the unmerited rejections—the great majority of which for obvious reasons never come to light—there is but one course to adopt, and that is to reduce the number of works that any and every artist may send in or exhibit. This is a reform we have been urging for years; its necessity is now universally acknowledged; and we are glad to hear that the Academy propose, at length, to bring the subject under consideration. If all the exhibitors this year had been limited to two works each, as in the Salon at Paris, and the other large Continental exhibitions, no less than 241 works by artists not now represented could have been shown, without increasing the number on the walls; for this is the number of works, in excess of two, by which many exhibitors are represented. There are sixty-eight works by Academicians and Associates, who have each two works besides; and the whole are, be it remembered, in the very best places. Even if the Academicians were allowed four works each, the Associates three, and the outsiders two, the gain still would be very large. It is obvious that the reform in question should not, must not, be longer delayed.

The four following works have been purchased with the interest of the Chantrey bequest. Mr. Poynter, in "A Visit to Æsculapius" (250), has worked in sufficient obedience to those classical traditions of art which can materially aid and may hardly stifle the "originality" and "independence" of our painters to which Mr. Gladstone referred in his admirable speech at the Academy dinner as an English characteristic—as no less is it a prime essential of all art. The painter's study in water colours for this work has already been exhibited, and in the finished picture certain disproportions of one or two of the nude figures are adjusted, although the feet and hands are—as we see in some of the works of Mr. Poynter's great exemplar, Michael Angelo—too small for classic beauty. The nude figures are Venus—who is consulting the aged God of Medicine respecting a bramble-scratch on her foot—and her Graces. Æsculapius sits in a court of his temple under a porch overgrown with honeysuckle, and regards the trilling hurt of Venus with a sardonic smile; behind him is a handmaid bearing a box of salves, another brings the healing water from a marble well; in the foreground lies the emblematical rod and serpent; and Doric columns, with the dense foliage of the ilex, shut in the scene. The tone of the herbage and the shadows of the background are slightly heavy and opaque, and more of that play of hue from light to shade through intermediate greys which makes colour in the artistic sense might be desiderated. For purity and propriety of design, however, the picture takes very high rank, though the figures might well have been larger relatively to the surroundings. Another element of great excellence is the sober, solid painting of the principal group. If the nude figures do not attain to extreme loveliness, yet the beauty of the contours, the completeness of the modelling and the truth to nature (particularly to the tone of flesh owing to the influence of wind and sunshine) evince a training and knowledge that is unfortunately very rare in our school, and the want of which most seriously narrows and lowers its aims. The picture is altogether superior to the "Nausicaa" of last year; and we would only further suggest that, bearing in mind the painter's powers of invention, he may be advised, should he select another classical subject, to choose one of the many immortal legends of higher imaginative suggestiveness or moral interest.

Mr. Davis's beautiful pastoral of sheep "Returning to the Fold" (255), under a sweet and mellow effect of afterglow, unites the truthful finished precision of his early works to a tenderly felt sentiment—the absence of which leaves many of the artist's pictures examples of the deadness and coldness of exact realism. We may mention here Mr. Davis's other picture (not also a Chantrey purchase), to which similar praise cannot be awarded, though the painting is technically excellent—i.e., a group (65) of a cow licking her calf watched by the bull sire, as they seek the cool of a streamlet from a hot afternoon glare, the sunlight realised with a brilliancy which "kills" everything in its neighbourhood. The step further from realism to "literalism" is reached in Mr. Brett's "Britannia's Realm" (387)—the figurative title of a long panorama of blue sea, with no attempt at composition, seen, as it were (the nearest wavelets being very minute), through a telescope sweeping near the horizon. The rather hard, china-blue of the vast expanse is varied in strength of tint (according, perhaps, to the depth below), and the surface is broken into innumerable rippling undulations, save where the light breeze lulls, leaving a still space to mirror the sky, or where fall a chequer of cloud shadows. The elaborate "cloudscape" is correspondingly diversified by light flat cirrus strata and rounded cirro-cumuli, and slanting breadths of sunshine gleaming through the interspaces. This is unquestionably a very remarkable example of elaborate reproduction of what might be seen through the window of a ship's cabin or in a looking-glass; though the amount of labour is rather apparent than real, for a great deal more mechanical repetition than thought goes to this kind of copying. If there is anything in the theory that a true picture is not, like a photograph, a copy or reflex, but a poetic representation of selected, reconsidered, and readjusted impressions, appealing—as the classical works of Claude and Wilson do—more to the memory and the imagination than to the eye, then this is not art in the higher sense. However, the Academy may be credited with liberality in purchasing a work representative of a peculiar phase of art practice—by an outsider, too—yet so specialist a production should not be allowed to receive the most substantial award of Academic sanction and adoption without qualification or protest. It is, however, superior, perhaps, to the painter's other large picture, "Sandy Shallows of the Seashore" (669), in which, through some defect in mental transmission, the scene appears as though viewed through a diminishing lens; and, as it has been well observed, the figures look like puppets, and the craft—aye, even the rocks—look like models.

In our first article we gave a short notice of Mr. Orchardson's large picture of Napoleon on board the Bellerophon (262), the fourth purchase from the Chantrey Bequest: we described it as "telling" in the exhibition by reason not only of its subject, but also by its breadths of little occupied canvas, and its slightness or lightness of execution; but we spoke of the conception as "obvious" and the draughtsmanship as faulty—particularly in reference to the head of Napoleon, the distance from nose to ear being much too great. Now, it is something for an artist to choose a popular subject; but precisely because he appeals to the masses and their love of the sensational, it is the more important that that appeal should be based on nothing

fictitious, and should be directed by true and deep dramatic sympathy. It is also of some consequence that a work, purchased by the Academy of one of its members, presumably as an example of the best it can produce, should have sound technical qualities. But to us neither requirement seems to be answered so fully as might reasonably be expected. What we mean by an obvious conception is this—the artist, by a happy thought, we will say, hit upon this subject, and at once jumped to the conclusion that he must paint Napoleon a grand fallen hero, gazing in gloomy despair at the vanishing shores of France, and in the famous *redingote grise* in which he figured in some of his campaigns; and then he thought of the suite as clustering shamefaced and bareheaded together at a respectful distance, and fixing their attention, not, with him, on France, but on their unhappy chief in a trance of mute pity. Accordingly, in the picture, Napoleon (making all due allowance for perspective) is a misshapen, coarse-featured giant of about six feet—not a small fat man of five feet four, with refined features. And his suite stand as they might do in a drawing-room to have a photograph taken of the group they form with their feet close together, as no men could stand on a lurching ship, and with no trace of the sullen rage and disappointment some at least would feel. As for the grey overcoat, it is recorded that Napoleon changed his military riding-garb immediately after coming on board for the dress-coat, breeches, silk stockings, and gold-buckled shoes, in which he always afterwards appeared while on shipboard. If he wore an overcoat, as he possibly did in early morning at sea, although it was the end of July, it was certainly not the legendary grey coat, but one of olive green, probably trimmed with grey. Then the wife of Bertrand was also on board, and constantly with the Emperor, and surely the prescience of a female might have added to the interest and pathos. Most decidedly the historical fact of the change of dress should have been adhered to as indicating an attention to etiquette characteristic of Napoleon; and the absence of the *redingote grise* would have been more than compensated by the insight into character that would thus have been afforded. The element of surprise—the second and deeper thought—the realising (yet thereby all the more suggestive) power of imagination—are the secrets by which the works of Gérôme, Delaroche, and other French masters, seize and maintain their hold upon the mind. Nor can we wholly admit, without qualification, the simplicity of the design and the sobriety of colour claimed for this picture; the one appears to us to owe too much to mere vacuity, and the other to approach too near monotony. Then manner not "style" would, we submit, be the right term wherewith to describe the execution. There is nothing ideal or typical in the representation on the one hand, and the touch is not descriptive on the other. Take that breadth of poop, and it will be found that so many brush strokes or smears (for they really have that appearance), meaning nothing individually, together convey some impression of the thing intended, but are far from realising the ship's planking newly swabbed that early morning. Or take the vast mainsail, and how little variety or quality of artistic tone is there in it—or the sea—or the sky. The coldness of the effect is very exceptional for July; but as this was intended and has its meaning, it may be accepted.

By-the-way, another popular picture by a countryman of Mr. Orchardson—"The Death Warrant," by Mr. Pettie, exhibited last year, presented a similarly superficial and melodramatic reading of history, though with greater vigour of colour and handling. A boy Prince of the date indicated in that picture would have been much more likely to put his mark to a death-warrant with alacrity, and be proud of the exploit, than to lapse into reverie and turn pale with compunction or fear under the weight of his responsibility. And a realisation of the probable fact would have been infinitely more impressive and instructive. Mr. Pettie is disappointing this year. The only picture revealing some of his characteristic power is a very small one, and this, perhaps, betrays the melodramatic tendency by which that power is often biassed. "Before the Battle" (184), as it is described, represents a knight at the entrance of his tent with his squire sitting on the last piece of his armour. On one side the armour reflects the yellow fire or lamp-light from within the tent, and on the other the blue-grey light of dawn. A picture less small, styled "His Grace" (249), is simply a costume single-figure study of a young man, with long fair hair in ringlets, arrayed in a (brilliantly painted) suit of white satin. A portrait-group, lifesize, of "Mrs. Dominick Gregg" (122), a lady in black, romping with two children in white during their play at battledore and shuttlecock, is hasty and slight to a degree, which we must pay the artist the compliment of saying is unworthy of him. A half-length of "Mrs. Edward Fox White" (289), the hands folded in front, with exotic flowers on a table at her side, is hardly more careful or complete.

The Scotch school, since it departed from the manly methods of Raeburn and his emulation of Velasquez, has taken (with the partial exception of Mr. Faed) new directions in art which we are convinced are of very pernicious example in our exhibitions and highly prejudicial to any improvement in thoroughness and refinement. One teacher of several now popular painters introduced a more plentiful use of bituminous browns. The result may be seen in R. Herdman's "Charles Edward Seeking Shelter in the House of an Adherent" (412). Mr. Pettie himself is so fond of rich glazings that his pictures sometimes have the effect of stained glass rather than the grey atmospheric aspect of Nature. Next came an audacious forcing of the capabilities of the mere paint in other directions—in violent colouring, in "loading" of the pigments, often with the palette-knife, to get sparkling lights, and in bold, loose manipulation—all this to the sacrifice of tone and delicacy and to the neglect of drawing and modelling. Colin Hunter has carried this sort of thing farther than ever in "The Silver of the Sea" (506), and "Iona Shore" (572). But for a maximum of paint and minimum of mind, too typical of this exhibition, we must turn to MacWhirter's huge magnified sketches "June" (156) and "May" (968), the one simply a rose-bush and one or two beehives; the other a hawthorn bush beside a field-gate. In a third quite unnecessarily large canvas there is, however, some attempt at picture-making and pathos—i.e., "The Monarch of the Glen" (177), a great Scotch fir clinging to a rocky ledge and still breasting the mountain blast among his fallen weaker brethren. The mischief of works of this class in an exhibition is that they demoralise the eye and mislead the judgment. From their exaggerated scale they acquire a factitious importance that dwarfs everything in their neighbourhood. Their glaring masses of bright colour and sparkling heaps of impasto, contrasted often by bituminous gloom, though felt to be offensive in themselves, *will*, however resolutely the visitor may put himself on his guard, make works of refined taste and sober harmony in their vicinity look tame and ineffective, or cause them to be overlooked altogether, even if they were by a modern Raphael. If you hang a picture of this sort you can have no cabinet gem in the same room; you might as well try to hear a melody of Mozart on the violin while a brass band is playing an overture of Offenbach.





THE WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS: LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## GROSVENOR GALLERY EXHIBITION.

## CONCLUDING NOTICE.

An advance in more than one direction has been made by Mr. W. B. Richmond, the new Slade Professor at Oxford. "The Song of Miriam," a long decorative "unfinished" composition of many figures, is for intelligent conception and arrangement, and for energy of action and execution, one of the best works of similar scope we have seen for a long time. It is an excellent example of the "flat treatment" in colour and effect—but without sacrifice of necessary relief in the representation—that is desirable in a mural or monumental work. In the foreground stands Moses, his back towards us, with his arms raised, singing his jubilant song to the Lord for the deliverance from Pharaoh. Behind is borne on a litter the mummy of Joseph, swathed in white, attended by musicians with brass and stringed instruments; and emerging from a gully leading up from the Red Sea are men laden with the spoil of the Egyptians, and maimed, halt, and blind. To the right Miriam advances, answering with her song that of Moses, followed by the women of Israel, exultingly tripping over the sand-drifts with dance and music of timbrel, cymbals, and sistrum. Widely contrasting with the vigorous roughness of the handling here is the smooth, careful elaboration of the artist's portraits of Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley (65), Lord Lyttleton (129), and Darwin (37). The last, an imposing half-length, is not a strikingly realistic likeness; but the keen sagacity of the philosopher is indicated, and this, with the flowing beard and the rich and ample crimson doctor's robes, complete the resemblance to a Tintoretto of a red-robed Venetian senator. The artist's tendency to imitate other painters is shown not here alone, but also in "Calves" (37), which, clearly, was suggested by George Mason; and in the "Miriam's Song" (as we might have said) the artificial tints of some of the women's robes, and even in some instances their character of form, are borrowed from Sir Frederick Leighton. Mr. Richmond's strongest piece of characterisation, however, though in little more than brown monochrome, is the lifelike head of Mr. Holman Hunt (2), with a smile playing over features which tell of energies expended in a martyr-like spirit of endurance.

By Mr. Holman Hunt himself there is a portrait (89)—but how describe it? It is a bust of his son, a lad whose age is hard to guess from the painting of the face, so marked are all the features with the emphasis that only comes in nature with ripe years. Dressed in claret-coloured velvet jacket and waistcoat, with crimson necktie, he stands with his fishing-rod near "a likely place" of a stream that serves for background. It is painted with much more than usual of that heavy-handed insistence on details, oblivious of breadth and relations of tone, which the artist has brought to the embodiment of the conceptions of his intense original mind. It is painted with the keen but limited perception and the tenacity of purpose of a passionate, inexperienced enthusiastic, and the result, we must add, is that it is devoid of true art, or, at most, that the art is of extreme immaturity. We will not attempt to describe the taste of the phenomenal frame?

Mr. J. D. Linton contributes by far the best picture he has hitherto exhibited. It is, as the catalogue tells us, one of a series intended to illustrate the life of a soldier of the sixteenth century. This instalment of the series, styled "Victorious" (57), is a composition of many figures: scene, the audience-chamber of a German King or reigning Prince of the time of Maximilian, on a border-land of the Crescent and the Cross, with the luxurious and extravagant sumptuousness of the period visible in the costumes. The Prince sits in his throne of state on a canopied dais, with his fair consort (a beautiful figure) at his side; and about him are priests and other courtiers, the jester, and dwarf. In the centre a stalwart General, but of somewhat unromantic mien, who has made successful war on the infidel, stands proudly pointing to a captured shield, richly damascened with gold, held by a page, part of a heap of trophies lying before him. Close by, in charge of a chamberlain, is one of the prisoners, his turbaned head bowed with shame—a chieftain of some dark-skinned Oriental race, enveloped in an enormous robe trimmed with fur. And behind are the victor's staff and attendant lansquenets and men-at-arms, bearing standards, banners, and other spoils. If we except the rather grotesque muffling up of the prisoner, there are very few of the errors of dramatic conception of certain previous works; and, although the shadows are still too black, especially in the flesh, the colouring, so far as may be with this drawback, is rich and harmonious. The *ordonnance* of the elaborate scene is beyond reproach; and the heads, as always, are full of character.

Mr. Boughton's very slight, apparently unfinished, "Amor Vincit Omnia" (125) represents a youthful Prince in mediæval garb who has ridden far away from the delicate demozels and seductive lemans of the Court to woo a swineherd, smitten by the wild witchery of her sparkling eyes, her black elfin locks, and voluptuous form. Seated on a rock in the midst of a forest chase, he sings his amorous lay, and twangs his mandoline; and she, standing under a giant beech, whither she has brought her sable herd to feed on the mast, listens wonderingly, with a sort of timid fierceness. In treatment this is the least mannered of Mr. Boughton's productions this year, but the Prince himself has so little of the gallant air of a Court, that he might be the young master of the swineherd *en masquerade*. Mr. P. R. Morris, under the suggestive, alliterative phrase, "Cradled in his Calling" depicts the pretty incident of two fishermen carrying in the folded meshes of their net a little baby boy, while the mother walks proudly by his side. The party are traversing a down towards the pier at the foot of the cliff, where lie the fishermen's boats. The colouring, particularly of the sky, is slightly cold. "The Bridge of Sighs" (22), a farm lad, as he waters his horse, conversing with two girls, rivals for his regard, on a rustic bridge, is excellent in effect, but seems to us rather artificially sentimental for the persons indicated.

The delicate charm of Mr. A. Moore's Greek female figures in diaphanous draperies is apt, like the delicate perfume of flowers, to soon pall. Well drawn the figures may be (though not always innocent of disproportions, apparent or real, and ungraceful inexpressive lines), and obedient to classic canons of decoration they always are; yet so slight is their relief, and of late they have so seldom any freshness of invention, that they resolve themselves into little more than repetitions of chromatic "harmonies" or "symphonies,"—as, for instance, of crimson and grey in No. 95, of pink and grey in No. 105, and yellow and grey in No. 162. Mr. Poynter has a sweet small half-length of "A Vestal" (63)—the receding side of the face and shoulder, being, however, slightly out of drawing—with appropriate accompaniments; and a small finished study (63) for the "Nausicaa" of last year, which to us is much preferable to the large picture. We must do Sir Frederick Leighton the justice to say that he is not well represented in the fancy lifelike bust entitled "Rubinella," at the head of the large room; the draughtsmanship is below his customary standard (see the foreshortened chin and the not foreshortened ear), while the colouring is not less artificial than usual. Mr. Weguelin has drawn considerably on his fancy in his cleverly-painted "Vintage" (73) these fair maidens are not the brown

lasses that one sees with naked feet and legs and hands stained by the rubiate juice of the grape as they tread the winepress in France or Italy. Sydney P. Hall's representation of the Prince of Wales investing the Maharajah of Jodhpore with the Order of the Star of India at the Chapter held at Calcutta on Jan. 1, 1876 (175), is skilfully composed and well painted. The artist has gone, perhaps, in the plentiful use he has made of shadow, to the opposite extreme from Mr. Prinsep in his colossal Academy picture. But Mr. Hall has contrived partly thereby to obtain an abundance of the picturesqueness of which the Burlington House picture is so sadly deficient. Mrs. Anderson's soundly as well as very prettily executed group of half-draped "Bathers" (132) also well deserves notice.

On the diminished group of painters here who still represent the so-called "revival" of the characteristics of Italian art in the *quattro cento* we need not dwell, for it is evident that the galvanised life of the movement is already expiring. Self-condemned to the limitations of the ignorance and falsity of an immature development of art, they have shared the fate of all copyists, in even falling short of their models, to say nothing of a wilful blindness, if not insincerity, that cannot be charged to the early painters. The artists who breathe the most sentiment and intelligence into the dry bones of the past are Mr. Spencer Stanhope—in his Mantegna procession of mortals, of both sexes and all ages and conditions, passing along a queer rocky road to "The Waters of Lethe" (31), and thence to the cypress groves of rest, and so onward to join the groups departing with song and dance in the gardens of the heavenly city; and Miss Pickering, in her impressive "Mater Dolorosa" (61). J. M. Strudwick has a sense of grace; but can anything be more inane than the picture (50) of Apollo playing to those lackadaisical nymphs, and that silly young faun, Marsyas, who is so enthralled by the music that he thinks nothing of his skin? C. E. Halle's "St. George and the Dragon" (28) is scarcely better as a dramatic conception. Bad in every way, however, is the "Truth and the Traveller" (111), by Walter Crane, and we ask in astonishment, can this be by the designer of the pleasant illustrations to children's books bearing the same name with which we have made acquaintance?

A large picture by Mr. Legros, "L'Incendie" (67), represents an old man staggering out from a burning cottage with a rescued infant, and, as he does, so shading his eyes with one arm from the blinding smoke. In the foreground are two women beside a heap of chattels saved from the flames; the elder holding out her arms for the child; the younger (and the daughter, as we should suppose) pressing her hands to her temples as she turns from the fire, but with wide open eyes reverted in terror towards it. Assuming, as seems most natural, the younger woman to be the mother of the infant (the husband being absent), we should have thought that she, and not the elder one, should have been holding out her arms for it, and that she also, despite her terror of the fire, should be facing the cottage that still held her babe. Painted in the artist's usual grave tone, the picture fails, we think, to convey the effect of firelight. There are several vignette portrait heads by Mr. Legros, executed, we believe, at one sitting, like the "time studies" painted by the Professor before the students of the Department of Art. Among them are Robert Browning (67), E. Burne Jones (96), and Professor Huxley (19). The first is not a satisfactory likeness; and in the others the painter has—of course, as we might almost say—been able only to seize in his rapid summary process the more salient, not the more subtle, characteristics. Portraiture is a strong feature of the exhibition. Besides the fine works by Messrs. Millais and Watts, already reviewed, the following are of high merit:—Mr. Bushby (134), the magistrate, by Frank Holl—as vigorous and lifelike as either of his works in the Academy, and the vigour obtained by the same almost excessive breadth and contrast of light and shade. A head of Mr. W. H. Wills, M.P. (39), by E. J. Gregory, also most characteristic and excellent in execution. A half of the sagacious and still hale Lord Stratford de Redcliffe (140), and a head of Mr. Odell, the actor (26), by Mr. Herkomer—both good likenesses, but having some of the characteristics of water-colours. Miss Emily Davies (71), by Rudolf Lehmann, finished and excellent. By Mr. John Collier a three-quarter length (81) of the artist's wife, relieved against a stamped leather screen, to the head being this time given due relative importance, and altogether more powerful than usual. Miss Milly Fisher (133), a pretty full-length of a little girl walking through snow, by R. W. Macbeth; a half-length of an unnamed lady with a sweet countenance (34), by Mr. Prinsep—very agreeable, despite the opacity of the colouring, and which, with a touch of obvious satire, he describes as "An Unprofessional Beauty." "A Venetian Senator" (121), by Sir Coutts Lindsay, painted à la Titian, is probably also a portrait, if not his "Evening" (119)—a female figure bearing a torch under a darkling sky, the rich colouring of which hardly, by-the-way, realises the quoted lines of Milton, describing the "sober livery of twilight grey."

For some reason, landscape does not flourish at this gallery. Against a few works of taste and refinement, but comparatively unimportant, we have to set two huge canvasses by Mr. Cecil Lawson, occupying fully two thirds of the end wall of the great gallery, which are about the most lamentable instances of abortive boldness we remember to have seen. These portentous failures are the more painful because the young artist has given evidence on the very same wall-spaces of close and sustained study of nature. We fear this is another illustration of the old story of early and easily-won success engendering the "vaulting ambition that doth o'erleap itself." No sooner had Mr. Lawson made some mark than he threw off his allegiance to nature; and last year we saw him mimicking the wildest vagaries of the French school of impression and suggestion, and of the followers of Corot and Jules Dupré in his latest manner. What now he has been aiming at it would be hard to say, unless it be to give an "old-masterish look" to his work by loading it with masses of juicy browns and heavy semi-opaque greens. The large open landscape—a fine subject in itself—professing to be rendered under an effect of "August Moonlight," is literally smothered with paint and varnish; the distance and sky which under the full moon should be full of luminous haze from the wet-looking valley are perfectly stifled with brown fog. The pendent picture is still more unfortunate. The middle distance is an unintelligible sweep of dull blueish and brownish green, utterly out of relation with the blue sky and light clouds above, while the profusion of spring flowers in the foreground are (like a dragon-fly as large as a bat hovering over them) depicted on a preternatural scale—to correspond with two Brobdingnagian children who stand knee deep in them on the right (throwing the composition quite out of balance), and who are supposed to be listening to "The Voice of the Cuckoo." Of these children in dingy yellow dresses—portraits, it is to be feared—we refrain from speaking. It is to be hoped that the artist will be induced once more to begin *de novo* as a modest student of nature. And by the study of nature we not mean that he should, like nine tenths of our English landscapists, confine himself to merely copy bits of scenery. The details of nature must be sacrificed to her effects, whether of sunlight or moonlight, whether cloudy or serene; but the mistake must not be made of supposing that such

effects are to be translated with less instead of far more observation and care than are the details, or with smaller instead of far greater powers both of analysis and synthesis, in order to produce a masterful result. Till an artist has found out this mistake he cannot be a master; and Mr. Lawson is not a master yet. Mark Fisher seems to have studied in a good French school of landscape, and his colouring is pitched in an agreeable key of atmospheric greys; in his larger combinations of landscape and cattle he is apt, however, to be a little mannered, dull, and monotonous, but is altogether charming in such a small pastoral as "A Normandy Orchard." Mr. Hennessy is a little unequal this year; but his refined artistic feeling is evident in the child-figures of "A Visit to the Peacock" (15), and in the sentiment of "Evening—Calvados" (68). In the landscape portion of "Last Gleanings" (70) Alfred Parsons reveals a new power of rendering with breadth and force, and most felicitous truth of relative hues, an effect of soft yellow light shining through gathering clouds at evening. C. N. Hemy's "Saved" (171), a fishing-craft that has just rounded the point of a jetty, and a ship tugged into harbour, from a storm, is remarkably vigorous, but unpleasantly hard and positive; nor have we ever seen in-shore waves churned by a storm and reflecting a leaden sky so intensely green. E. J. Poynter's admirably brilliant and truthful outlook on a Venetian canal (33); H. Moore's sea-studies; E. Barclay's Algerian subjects; Biscombe Gardner's Surrey and other landscapes; "Feeding the Sparrows in the Tuileries Gardens" (192) by De Nittis; "The Landing-Stage, Cookham" (189), by D. Murray; and the Thames-side studies by J. O'Connor are all entitled to consideration for their artistic qualities. By Otto Weber there is a firmly painted figure of a *garde-de-chasse* with a leash of hounds (83). A large foreground study, by J. W. North, of grasses and shrubs in their almost perennial floral bravery in Algiers, is much hurt by its meretricious colouring, particularly of the sky. We intentionally describe this as a "study," for, like the artist's recent water-colours, it lacks, almost as much as does a piece of embroidery, pictorial composition, space, successive planes, and other essentials of a picture.

In still-life (with which the last work might also be classed) there are a few pictures of exceptional interest. Foremost among them must be placed two decorative panels, hanging beside Mr. Lawson's gigantic landscapes, by W. Hughes, an artist who has a superb composition of fruit, plate, &c., at Burlington House. In two large Oriental jars are stuck *tout bonnement*, not a formal nosegay of flowers, but branches of purple plums and yellow quinces, with the leaves attached—these on a gilt ground, set in a frame (which must be taken as part of the design) of japanned black with incised and gilt flowing lines. The graduated tone of the glazed creamy or blueish-white jars is exquisitely discriminated, and the fruit are rendered to their natural force and richness of colour with a free, full brush, yet with a truth of imitation that conveys the impression of perfect finish at a little distance. We do not remember to have seen realistic painting—conventional only as regards the ground—more happily or harmoniously employed to a decorative end; for the decorative value of such designs and their applicability to an endless variety of purposes and positions are obvious. W. J. Muckley's groups of oranges and other fruit (103), and of "May" in full blossom (98), are more than ordinarily brilliant and beautiful, the lowering of the tone of the white May where the blooms recede from the light being especially happy. We can only object that the deeper shadows are too artificially juicy. Lady Lindsay's contributions, all of modest dimensions, also include some very pleasing bits of still-life.

Among the few water-colours of mark by Carl Haag, J. M. Jopling, J. M. Donne, W. T. Richards, F. W. Charteris, E. Barclay, W. Biscombe Gardner, W. Prehn, Mrs. Stillman, the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, and the Hon. Mrs. R. Boyle, the visitor should not fail to notice the "Birds and Fairies playing Leap-frog—"Design for a Frieze," and "The Battle of the Elves and Frogs," by Richard Doyle—"Dickey Doyle," as he is still familiarly called, from the anagram of a "dickey bird," with which he used to sign himself in *Punch*. The "battle" is replete with comic fancy, and the artist's comments on that "sixteenth of the decisive battles of the world" in the catalogue are hardly less funny.

The sculpture comprises an almost breathing bust of "Romola," by Miss Henrietta Montalba, as also of "Tito," from the same novel, and a cleanly-modelled bust of the Marquis of Lorne, all in terra-cotta, by the same artist—one of the gifted sisters of that name; together with the following works, which failing space compels us to merely mention:—A highly finished marble statue of "Galatea," by F. Fabi-Altini; a small model by Count Gleichen of his statue of Mr. Gye, erected in Covent Garden Opera House; busts of Major Chard, the hero of Rorke's Drift (from sittings given simultaneously with those given to Mrs. Butler for her picture commissioned by the Queen), by E. G. Papworth; the late Prince Imperial, by R. C. Belt (not very satisfactory); and of Lady Ashburton (rather affected in treatment), by J. E. Boehm; statuettes of the "Infant Jesus," by Lord Ronald Gower; others by T. M. McLean and G. B. Amendola; a clever small group of an immense mastiff smelling at a very small kitten, called "The Spirit of Inquiry" (312), by Miss Alice M. Chaplin; and small models by R. Caldecott reproducing figures in his delightful children's picture-books—Mr. Caldecott having studied sculpture under M. Dalou before he turned his attention to designing for the nursery world.

One word more before we leave the Grosvenor. Can Sir Coutts Lindsay be persuaded to sacrifice a little of the sumptuous aspect of his rooms for the great benefit of his contributors' pictures, by having a coat of distemper of a quiet red hue passed over his crimson silk damask wall hangings, as they seem to have no disposition to tone down? This would at once lower the vivid colour of the hangings and give the repose of a "mat" surface. For, not only is the crimson too positive, but a greater mischief arises from the glossy surface of the material, by which, where the light is reflected therefrom, its colour is raised to so lustrous a pitch that any painted surface beneath must necessarily appear heavy and dead; and which must more particularly degrade and render impure by contrast any red in a picture approaching the same key of crimson—a proof of this being afforded in Mr. Linton's "Victorious." There is a reflective power of the hangings also evident in Mr. Hughes's decorative panels, where, at certain angles, the gold ground becomes a fiery copper and the painted portions correspondingly dead. The effect on many of the water-colours in the winter was quite crushing.

## HOLIDAY ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

"The sea—the sea—the open sea—that is the place where we all would be;" in these brave words of a popular song, the errant fancy of Cockney excursionists, bent on the marine diversions of Brighton or Margate, on a fair Whit Monday or any other Bank Holiday of the summer season, is apt to find expression. But the heart's content with the realisation of this enthusiastic longing may chance to be spoiled by a base and humiliating disturbance of the feeble stomach, when they



feel the heaving motion of the miscalled pleasure-boat in which they have rashly embarked on the swelling expanse of the British Channel or of the German Ocean. Happy, indeed, are the two little children leaning over the gunwale, as we see in the Artist's drawing of such a situation, and playing with the harmless water, free from the painful qualms that distress their less healthy elder friends and relatives, and that render this holiday hour a period of direct penance for many gastronomic sins of middle age! The sufferers are nevertheless entitled to our sincere commiseration; though it is just possible that the fine-looking young man, who finds his sweet companion obliged to rest her weary head upon his shoulder, may feel this opportunity more than a sufficient compensation for his own slight physical discomfort. The young mother or nurse, with a sick little child in her arms, and herself patiently enduring the worst affliction visible in the whole party, will be greatly relieved by stepping ashore and gaining a firm seat on the beach. A few moments, we are glad to perceive, will bring them all to a safe landing, as the boatmen have already grasped a rope thrown out from "terra firma," and begin now to haul in for the very welcome shore.

## O B I T U A R Y.

## SIR JOHN GOSS.

Sir John Goss, Mus. D., composer to H.M. Chapels Royal, on the 10th inst., at Brixton-rise, in his eightieth year. The son of Mr. John Goss, organist and professor of music at Fareham, he commenced life as a chorister in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. He studied under Mozart's distinguished pupil, Thomas Attwood, and succeeded that gentleman as organist of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1838, which post he resigned in 1872. Previously, from 1825 to 1838, he was organist of St. Luke's, Chelsea. He was appointed composer to H.M.'s Chapels Royal in 1856, and was a Doctor of Music of Cambridge. Sir John received the honour of knighthood in 1872, the occasion being after the Thanksgiving Service for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, at which Goss's special Te Deum was performed. He was author of numerous popular glees and anthems, and orchestral music. Sir John married, 1821, Lucy Emma, daughter of Mr. William New.

## MR. DERING, OF BARHAM COURT.

George Charles Robert Dering, Esq., of Barham Court, Canterbury, J.P., died on the 5th inst., in his eightieth year. He was the son of George Dering, Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife and cousin, only daughter of Charles Dering, Esq., of Barham Court, and belonged to the very ancient family of Dering, Barts., of Surrenden-Dering. He received his education at Eton, and at Brasenose College, Oxford. He married, in 1831, Louisa Grace, daughter of W. P. Hamond, Esq., of Haling Park, Surrey, and was left a widower in 1869.

## MAJOR-GENERAL SIR BENJAMIN T. PHILLIPS.

Major-General Sir Benjamin Travell Phillips, late H.M. Indian Army, died in Paris on the 10th inst. He was born in 1804, the son of Stephen Howell Phillips, Esq., of Haverford-west; entered the Bengal Cavalry in 1821, and retired as Major-General in 1856. He served in several Indian campaigns, including the Sikh war. From 1857 to 1861 he was Lieutenant of H.M. Royal Body Guard of Yeomen, and was knighted in 1858. Sir Benjamin married, 1833, Mary Sophia, who died 1845, daughter of Major James Marrie, of Brettenham Park, Suffolk.

## COLONEL GUN-CUNINGHAME.

Robert George Archibald Hamilton Gun-Cuninghame, Esq., of Mount Kennedy, in the county of Wicklow, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1849, and for some time Colonel Commandant of the Wicklow Artillery Militia, died on the 12th inst., at Mount Kennedy, in his sixty-third year. He was son of the late Robert Gun-Cuninghame, Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Archibald H. Foulkes, Esq., and completed his education at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1843. He married, July 23, 1844, Isabella, daughter of Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher, and leaves issue. Colonel Gun-Cuninghame was an unsuccessful candidate for the county of Wicklow at the recent election.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Captain Henry Bacon, R.N., on the 8th inst., at Stoke, Devonport.

The Hon. George Brown, at Toronto, Canada, on the 9th inst.

Mrs. Shirley Brooks, widow of the late well-known novelist and editor of *Punch*, on the 14th inst., after a short illness.

Samuel Wood Haigh, Esq., of Colne Bridge House, near Huddersfield, a manufacturer in that town, and a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the 14th inst.

Anne, Lady Kay, widow of Sir Brook Kay, Bart., on the 10th inst., at Winchester. She was daughter of William Howes, Esq., of Winsor, near Cirencester, was married to Sir Brook Kay, as his second wife, in 1836, and was left a widow in 1866.

Mr. Henry Ashworth, of Roman fever, at Florence, on the 18th inst., in his eighty-sixth year. He was one of the founders of the Anti-Corn Law League, and had lately published a history of the corn laws and their repeal. In the neighbourhood of Bolton his name was connected with numerous benevolent enterprises.

Charles Granville Stuart Menteth, Esq., M.A., of Entry Hill House, Bath, Barrister-at-Law, on the 8th inst., at Entry Hill House, in his eightieth year. He was third son of the late Sir Charles Granville Stuart Menteth, Bart., of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, was married in 1826 to Cecilia Louisa, daughter of Walter Cecil, Esq., of Moreton Jeffries, in the county of Hereford, and leaves a son, Charles Granville Stuart Menteth.

The Rev. Dormer Fynes-Clinton, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, on the 8th inst., at Billingshurst, Sussex, aged fifty. He was eldest son of the Rev. Charles John Fynes-Clinton, Rector of Cromwell, Notts, by Rosabella, his wife, daughter of John Mathews, Esq., and was married, in 1862, to Mary, daughter of Major John Mills Hewson.

Cecil Algernon Broke Turnor, Esq., Lieutenant Scots Greys, on the 5th inst., at Dundalk, aged twenty-four. He was only child of Philip Broke Turnor, Esq., of Little Panton Hall, in the county of Lincoln, and grandson of the late eminent antiquary Edmund Turnor, M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., of Stoke Rochford and Panton House, Lincolnshire.

Susan Murray, Dowager Lady Sitwell, on the 13th inst., at Scarborough, aged eighty-three. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Craufurd Tait, Esq., of Harvieston, in the county of Clackmannan, by Susan, his wife, fourth daughter of Sir Ilay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, Lord President of the Court of Session, Scotland, and was thus sister of the present Archbishop of Canterbury. She was married, June 1, 1818, to Sir George Sitwell, second Baronet, of Renishaw, Derbyshire, and was grandmother of the present Baronet.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W B (Caversham).—Your problem is pretty enough, and quite as good as the one which, apparently, suggested it; but the theme in both is a very old one, and requires novel treatment to make it acceptable. Please look at No. 1891 again; there is no solution by 1. Q to K 2nd.

J D (Demerara).—We are much obliged for your letter and the *Gazette* accompanying it. G W (Barrow).—A Pawn when taken *en passant* must be taken at once, or, as the phrase goes, "on the move."

D A (Dublin).—Amended position received. ALPHA.—Thanks for your letter. The author of No. 1886 may be trusted to amend it in his own way, and we shall probably hear from him on the subject in good time. Da F Sr.—Please see the answer to "Alpha."

Va (U S).—You will have seen the author's solution ere this reaches you. Yours is, of course, a correct one according to the conditions of the problem. KING.—Mr. Taylor's collection of problems is in the press.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1888 received from R H Brooks, Pierce Jones, Van de Kamer, W F Payne, J Everett, Emile Frau, E M Goldmann, Norbert Libano, H Stebbing, M Gonzales, E S Ramos, F Junta, Juan Carrasco, and W Burr.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1889 received from Russian Legation (Darmstadt), Pierce Jones, W S Leest, Lulu, John Tucker, S Lowe, Dabshill, W Burr, M Gonzales, E S Ramos, F Junta, Juan Carrasco, and D Allingham.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1890 received from H B. East Marden, Shadforth, A R. Lait, E L G. Julia Short, Dr F St. Tobias, Woggepoll, Smutch, H R Brooks, W P Welch, Alfred Southwell, C M Hill, Cholwell, Pierce Jones, J Johnson, W S Leest, W G G Jackson, W F Payne, E H H V. H Langford, Henry Bullock, B L Dyke, John D Bullock, Helen Lee, W M Curtis, Cant, E P Vulliamy, An Old Hand, Allyn, Jupiter Junior, Norman Rumbelow, N Warner, Vignoles, R Jessop, James Dobson, H Barrett, C Darrah, S Farrant, C S Cox, Ben Nevie, Elsie, L Sharswood, Pierce Jones, A B Burleigh, T Greenbank, D Templeton, E Elsbury, R Gray, J W W. M O'Halloran, Kitten, Mariana of Bruges, R Jagersoll, W Rimington, O B Carlson, D W Kell, Nerina, N Cator, S Lowe, Emma Hedley, W P Gartsdale, W T R. H Brewster, E J Johnson, W H Miles, Alpha, A H Empson, H Stebbing, W Burr, C Pompe, and D Allingham.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1889.

## WHITE.

1. B to R 5th
2. Q to B 4th (ch)
3. Q mates.

## BLACK.

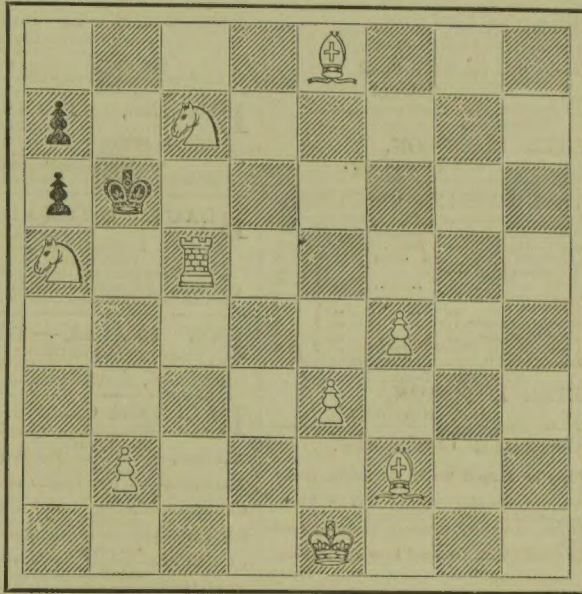
- K to Q 3rd\*
- K takes Kt

\* If Black play 1. P takes B, then 2. Q to Kt 3rd (ch); if 1. P to Kt 5th, then 2. Kt to Kt 6th (ch), mating accordingly.

## PROBLEM No. 1892.

By F. J. KEELNER, Vienna.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at the Manchester Chess Club, between Messrs. BADDELEY and J. H. BLACKBURN.—(Scotch Gambit.)

- |                   |                      |                  |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. B.)    | BLACK (Mr. J. H. B.) | WHITE (Mr. B.)   | BLACK (Mr. J. H. B.) |
| 1. P to K 4th     | P to K 4th           | 16. P takes B    | Q R to K B sq        |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd  | Kt to Q B 3rd        | 17. Q R to Kt sq |                      |
| 3. P to Q 4th     | P takes P            |                  |                      |
| 4. B to Q B 4th   | B to B 4th           |                  |                      |
| 5. Castles        | P to Q 3rd           |                  |                      |
| 6. P to B 3rd     | B to K Kt 5th        |                  |                      |
| 7. Q to Kt 3rd    | B takes Kt           |                  |                      |
| 8. B takes P (ch) | K to B sq            |                  |                      |
| 9. B takes Kt     | R takes B            |                  |                      |
| 10. P takes B     | P to K Kt 4th        |                  |                      |
| 11. Q to B 2nd    |                      |                  |                      |

We do not see that this move presents any advantage over the usual one—11. Q to Q sq.

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 11. Kt to K 4th   | Kt to K 4th |
| 12. K to Kt 2nd   | Q to B 3rd  |
| 13. Q to Q sq   | K to K 2nd  |
| 14. P takes P   |             |
| 15. P to Q Kt 4th, followed by 15. B to Kt 2nd, and 16. Kt to Q 2nd, seems a preferable line of play. |             |
| 14. B takes P   | B takes Kt  |
| 15. Kt to B 3rd   |             |

For the following Games, played in a Club Tournament, we are indebted to a correspondent in Buda-Pesth. (Irregular Opening.)

- |                     |                        |                    |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| WHITE (Herr Beer).  | BLACK (Herr Fändrich). | WHITE (Herr Beer). | BLACK (Herr Fändrich). |
| 1. P to Q B 4th     | P to K 4th             | 18. P to B 4th     | B to K B 2nd           |
| 2. Kt to Q B 3rd    | P to K B 3rd           | 19. P to B 4th     |                        |
| 3. P to Q R 3rd     | P to Q 4th             | 20. B to Q sq      |                        |
| 4. P takes P        | Kt takes P             | 21. P to Kt 4th    | P takes P              |
| 5. P to K 3rd       | Kt takes Kt            | 22. Kt takes P     | Kt takes P             |
| 6. Kt P takes Kt    | Kt to B 3rd            | 23. B takes Kt     | B takes B              |
| 7. B to K 2nd       | B to Q 3rd             | 24. Kt takes B     | B takes R              |
| 8. Kt to B 3rd      | P to K 5th             | 25. Q takes B      | P to Kt 6th            |
| 9. P to Q 4th       | P to B 4th             | 26. Q to B 3rd     | R takes P (ch)         |
| 10. Kt to Q 2nd     | K to R sq              | 27. K to Kt sq     | R to K B sq            |
| 11. B to B 4th (ch) | P to Q Kt 3rd          | 28. B to K 5th     | R to R 3rd             |
| 12. Castles         | R to B 3rd             | 29. Q to Q Kt 7th  | P to Kt 7th            |
| 13. P to B 4th      | R to R 3rd             | 30. Kt to B 5th    |                        |
| 14. K to R sq       | R to R 3rd             |                    |                        |
| 15. Q to K sq       | Kt to R 4th            |                    |                        |
| 16. B to K 2nd      | P to B 4th             |                    |                        |
| 17. B to Kt 2nd     | B to K 3rd             |                    |                        |
| 18. P to Q 5th      |                        |                    |                        |

Very well played. Black's premature attack is already broken and this ingenious stroke enables White to take it into his own hands.

Between Messrs. K. GINTER and K. TARABA. (Gioco Piano.)

- |  |                 |                 |                 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| WHITE (Herr G.)  | BLACK (Herr T.) | WHITE (Herr G.) | BLACK (Herr T.) |
| 1. P to K 4th  | P to K 4th      | 14. R takes Kt  | P to Q 4th      |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd   | Kt to Q B 3rd   | 15. R to K 2nd  | P to K 5th      |
| 3. B to B 4th  | B to B 4th      | 16. R to R 2nd  | Q to K 5th      |
| 4. P to Q 3rd  | Kt to B 3rd     | 17. Kt to R 2nd | Q R to K B sq   |
| 5. Castles   | P to Q 3rd      | 18. Q R to K sq | B to B 2nd      |
| 6. P to Q B 3rd  | B to Kt 3rd     | 19. Q R to K sq | B to B 6th      |
| 7. P to K R 3rd  | Q Kt to K 2nd   | 20. B to K 3rd  |                 |
| 8. R to K sq   | Kt to Kt 3rd    |                 |                 |
| 9. P to Q 4th  | Castles         |                 |                 |
| 10. Kt to R 3rd  | P to B 3rd      |                 |                 |
| 11. B to K Kt 5th  |                 |                 |                 |
| 12. Kt to Q 2nd  | P to K R 3rd    |                 |                 |
| 13. Kt to B 4th  | B to Q 2nd      |                 |                 |
| 14. B takes P (ch)   | Kt takes P      |                 |                 |
| 15. B takes P (ch)   |                 |                 |                 |
| 16. He should have taken the Kt with Rook at once. The move in the text not only |                 |                 |                 |

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 12, 1862) with three codicils (dated Nov. 12, 1862; March 6, 1878; and Sept. 29, 1879) of Miss Mary Wasey, late of Prior's Court, Chieveley, Berks, who died on Feb. 27 last, has been proved at the Oxford district registry by the Rev. John Spearman Wasey, and Captain Edward Frodsham Noel Kindersley Wasey, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. Among many other legacies the testatrix bequeaths £3000 to the Berkshire County Hospital, Reading, and £2000 each to the Bath Hospital for Strangers, the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, and the Cancer Hospital, Brompton; the residue of the personality to be divided between Miss Charlotte Stacpoole, Captain E. F. N. K. Wasey, and Alfred Barber. All her freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property the testatrix settles upon the Rev. William George Leigh Wasey (since deceased), with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to their seniorities. All her oil-paintings are made heirlooms to go with the property, and her furniture, plate, household effects, horses, carriages, live and dead stock, are given to the person who shall first become entitled in possession to her real estate.

The will (dated May 8, 1875) with two codicils (dated Dec. 24, 1875, and Oct. 12, 1876) of Sir Theodore Henry Lavington Brinckman, Bart., late of St. Leonard's, near Windsor, Berks, who died on Feb. 9 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by Sir Theodore Henry Brinckman, the son, and Edmund Baxter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each to the Windsor Infirmary and the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and annuities and legacies to children, grandchildren, and other relatives, his executor, Mr. Baxter, and to servants. All his real estate, and the residue of the personality, he leaves to his eldest son, the said Sir Theodore Henry Brinckman, who has also succeeded him in the baronetcy.

The will (dated April 19, 1878) with a codicil (dated Jan. 27, 1879) of Mr. John Gregson, late of Bramham House, Tadcaster, Yorkshire, and of Murton and Burdon, in the county of Durham, who died on Dec. 27 last, has been recently proved by Captain Lancelot Allgood Gregson, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves to his wife an annuity of £500, in addition to her jointure; he also leaves to her for life Bramham House; on her death this property is to go to his son, Francis Robert Gregson; there are legacies to his trustees, and legacies and annuities to children, a grandchild, and a servant. All the residue of his property, real and personal, including his house at Burdon and his estates in the county of Durham, is settled, subject to certain trusts for accumulation and for the redemption of charges, upon his eldest son, the said Lancelot Allgood Gregson, for life, with remainder to such son of his as he may appoint, and in default of such appointment to his first and other sons severally and successively in tail male.

The will (dated March 24, 1876) with a codicil (dated March 25, 1880) of Mr. William Cobbett, late of Frimley, Surrey, who died on March 27 last, at No. 32, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, was proved on the 15th ult. by Arthur Cobbett, the brother, and Arthur Rathbone Cobbett, the nephew, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths £100 to the Surrey County Hospital, Guildford; £10 each to the National Benevolent Institution, Southampton-row, the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, the Burlington School, Burlington-street, and the Western General Dispensary, Gerrard-street, Soho; £100 to the Vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Frimley, to be invested in the public funds, the dividends to be applied in perpetuity for the relief or benefit of three poor persons resident in the said parish; and numerous other bequests, many of considerable amount. The residue of his property he gives to his said brother.

The will (dated Dec. 31, 1878) of Mr. Nathaniel Warren Hale, late of Otland House, Streatham-hill, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 20th ult. by Ford Hale, the brother, and the Rev. William Ford Hale, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives legacies to his executors, servants, and to a friend; £10,000 to his said brother; and the residue of his real and personal estate to such of his eight nephews and nieces, being the children of his brothers William and Frederick James, as shall survive him.

The will (dated Feb. 21, 1880) of Mrs. Anna Tyson, late of White Lodge, Beulah-hill, Upper Norwood, who died on March 17 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by the Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon and the Rev. William Joseph Bramley-Moore, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 to each of her executors; £200 to the Book Fund established by Mrs. Charles Spurgeon, if she shall survive her; and other legacies; the sum of £25,000 Consols is to be appropriated and held upon trust to pay nine annuities, and subject thereto for the Stockwell Orphanage, founded by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon; all the legacy and succession duties upon these bequests are to be paid out of her real estate. The residue of her real and personal estate is given by the testatrix to the Pastors' College, also founded by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

The will (dated Nov. 10, 1879) of Lord William Brook Phipps, late of Luptons, Brentwood, Essex, who died on Feb. 19 last at San Remo, Italy, was proved on the 10th ult. by Lady Constance Emma Phipps, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £3000. The testator devises all the interest he may have (if any) in the family estates now in the possession of his father, the Marquis of Normanby, to his son, George Alfred Constantine. All the rest of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his wife.

The will (dated March 31, 1862) with four codicils (dated March 23, 1875; April 26 and June 15, 1876; and Dec. 4, 1877) of Lady Augusta Elizabeth Wilhelmina Seymour, formerly of No. 58, Ebury-street, but late of No. 30, Albemarle-street, who died on March 17 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Frederick Horace Arthur Seymour, the son, the acting executor, under a nominal sum. The testatrix exercises her powers of appointment under various settlements in favour of her said son, and her daughters, Countess Spencer and Viscountess Clifden; the residue of her estate is to be divided between her said son and her daughter, Countess Spencer. The deceased was the eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Bristol, and the widow of Frederick Charles William Seymour, grandson of the first Marquis of Hertford.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves,  
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